"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

KOZLOV, V.N., kand.med.nauk

Seminars for physicians of sanitary epidemiological stations on work hygiene in agriculture. Gig. i san. 28 no.1:59-61 Ja'63.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz Saratovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sel'skoy gigiyeny.
(MEDICINE, RURAL) (AGRICULTURE--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

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KOZLOV, V.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Problems in organizing physiological studies on the problem of industrial hygiene in agriculture. Gig. i san. 27 no.3:89-91 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz Saratovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sel'skoy gigiyeny.
(AGRICULTURE—HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

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KOZLOV, V.N.

USSR/Pharmacology and Toxicology. Anesthetics. V-1

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No 17, 1958, No. 80459.

Author : Mar'yasina, E. M. Talantova, I.V.; Khrakhmaleva, R.S.; Nadaychik, L.V.; Kozlov, V.N.

Inst. : Not given.

Title : Influence of Narcosis on Quantitative and Qualitative Blood Indicators

Orig Pug : Sb. stud. rabot. Mosk. tekhnol. in-t myasn. i molochn. prom-sti, 1958, vyp. 5, 95-98.

Abstract : In a narcotic condition in rabbits, caused by the internal introduction of 150 mg/kg of chloralhydrate or 45 mg/kg hexenal in 4 ml of a physiological solution in the course of 2 minutes, the quantity of Hb and erythrocytes in the blood did not change essentially, but the quantity of leukocytes, the content of ionized calcium, and the concentration of hydrogen ions did decrease. After the animals were awakened, the indicators mentioned were reduced.

Card 1/1

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KARASEV, M.F.; KOZLOV, V.N.; KOZLOVSKIY, O.M.; LITVINOV, I.R.; TRUSHKOV, A.M.; FALEYEV, V.A.

Experimental study of the sparking of electric locomotive traction motors during operation. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 4 no. 1:68-74 '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Electric railway motors)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

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NEBOLYUBOV, Yu.Ye.; KOZLOV, V.N.

Voltampere characteristics of an a.c. brush contact. Trudy TEIIZHT 35:37-41 '62. (MIRA 16:8)
(Brushes, Electric) (Commutation (Electricity))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

BARKOVSKIY, B. S., inzh.; YEREMIN, N. Ye, inzh.; KOZLOV, V. N., inzh.; NEBOLYUBOV, Yu. Ye, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; SHALIMOV, M. G., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Effect of the traction load on the turbogenerators of electric power plants supplying single-phase 50 c.p.s. power to electric railroads. Trudy OMIIT 37:146-150 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

KARASEV, M.F., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; FALEYEV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; TRUSHKOV, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; KOZLOV, V.N., inzh.; MEDLIN, R.Ya., inzh.; LEBEDEV, N.A., inzh.; CHIKUNOV, O.V., inzh.

Testing of the new electric brushes on d.c. locomotives. Trudy OMIIT 40:3-41 '63. (MIRA 18:8)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

YEREMIN, N.Ye.; BARKOVSKIY, B.S.; KOZLOV, V.N.; SHKOLYNOV, Yu.Ye.

Methodology for testing turbogenerators under the conditions of a traction load. Trudy ONIIT 41:5-10 '63.

Some results of the experimental studies on the effect of traction load on turbogenerators. Ibid.:11-19

(MIRA 18:7)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

S/0286/64/000/011/0085/0085

ACCESSION NO: AP4040662

AUTHOR: Krasutskiy, V. P.; Bulavenko, N. F.; Grigor'yev, D. Ye.; Gayevoy, P. I.; Kozlov, V. N.; Degurko, I. A.

TITLE: A programming mechanism for dropping loads from aircraft. Class 62, No. 163081

SOURCE: Byul. izobr. i tovar. znakov, no. 11, 1964, 85

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft, airplane, programmed airdrop, automatic cargo release, programmed load release, preset load release, airdrop, bomb bay

ABSTRACT: This author's certificate introduces a programming mechanism for dropping loads from aircraft. The device contains a countershaft located in the housing of the mechanism with cams and a position adjuster, and a terminal circuit breaker unit. In order to feed electrical signals according to preset programs to the terminal circuit breakers for dropping the containers in various patterns are connected through the countershaft cams with the terminal circuit breakers for dropping and blocking the load containers. The countershaft is connected with a by-pass clutch and a control

Card 1/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

ACCESSION NO: AP4040662

pedal for engagement and rotation of the shaft and through a two-step worm transmission speed reducer with an electric motor for rotation of the shaft at a previously set speed which assures a time delay for dropping of the loads.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 15May63 DATE ACQ: 25Jun64 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: IE, AC NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

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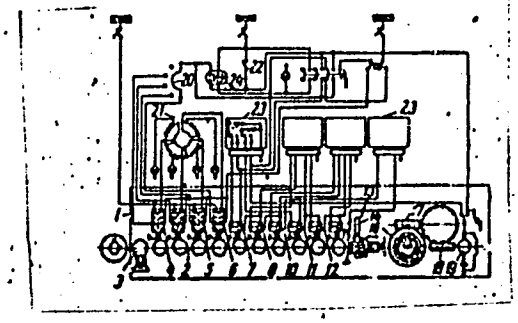
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

ACCESSION NO: AP4040662 ENCLOSURE: 01

1--mechanism housing; 2--camshaft; 3--position adjuster; 4-13--terminal circuit breakers; 14--control pedal; 15--control pedal return spring; 16--by-pass clutch; 17--first worm transmission of the speed reducer; 18--second worm transmission of the speed reducer; 19-- electric motor; 20--unit for setting the drop pattern; 21-- signaler for the presence of the loads; 22--power supply circuit breaker; 23--terminal parachute holder units; 24--emergency load release button



Card 3/3.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

KARASEV, M.F., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; KOZLOV, V.N., inzh.; SEREGIN, V.A., inzh.; TRUSHKOV, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Evaluation of the degree of sparking of the brushes of electric traction motors. Elektrotekhnika 36 no.6:7-8 Je '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

KOZLOV, V.N.; TROSHINA, P.V.

Use of faolite for the manufacture of hydrolyzers for the production of alcohols by means of sulfuric acid hydration. Khim. prom. 41 no.5:386-387 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

KARASEV, M.F., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; KOZLOV, V.N., inzh.

Concerning the article "Criteria of the commutation intensity of d.c. machines." Elektrotekhnika 36 no.1:61 Ja '65.
(MIRA 18:3)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

L 56667-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5017827 UR/0286/65/000/011/0058/0058
621.721:621.527.8

AUTHOR: Kozlov, V. N.; Romanov, A. A.; Titov, B. F. 16 B

TITLE: An absorption trap for diffusion and mechanical pumps. Class 27, No. 171499

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 11, 1965, 58

TOPIC TAGS: pump, absorption trap, sorption, zeolite

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces an absorption trap for diffusion and mechanical pumps. The device contains absorption elements and an electric heater which is connected during sorbent regeneration. Regeneration time is reduced and the dynamic absorption characteristics are improved by making each absorption element in the form of a metal plate (heat conductor) coated on both sides with a thin porous layer of sorbent, e.g. zeolite.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR (Kharkov Physico-technical Institute, AN UkrSSR)

Card 1/3

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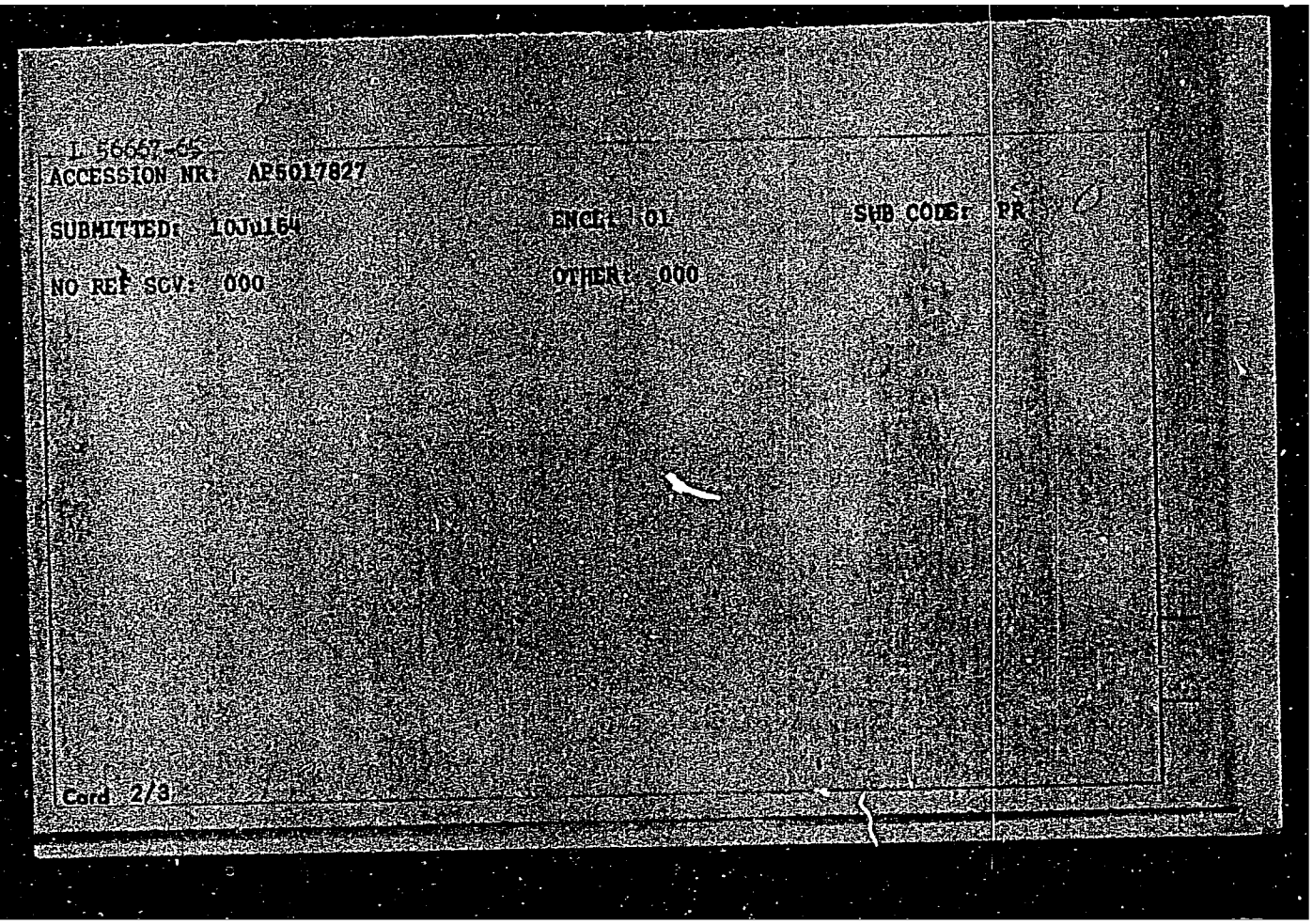

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

L 56657-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5017827

ENCLOSURE: 01

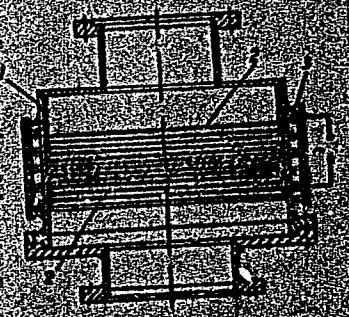

Fig. 1--housing; 2--absorption element; 3--electric heater

Card 3/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

L 4221-66 EWT(1)
ACCESSION NR: AR5014257 UR/0196/65/000/005/I008/I009
621.313.2:621.3.014.2

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektrotekhnika i energetika, Abs. 5I54

AUTHOR: Karasev, M. F.; Kozlov, V. N.

TITLE: Optimal commutation in d-c machines

CITED SOURCE: Nauchn. tr. Omskiy in-t inzh. zh.-d. transp., v. 44, 1964, 5-48

TOPIC TAGS: dc machine, commutation

TRANSLATION: The classical theory of commutation is reviewed from a modern viewpoint. These results of experimental investigations are reported: (1) The optimal commutation is somewhat accelerated and yields the least value of di/dt by the moment of its termination when $i_k \approx 0$; (2) The final stage of the optimal commutation is in good agreement with the classical theory, whereas the initial part of the commutation-current curve is determined, as a rule, by an exponential curve of the form $\Delta U_k = \text{const}$; (3) Overcommutation and undercommutation should be recognized when a deviation from the optimal commutation exists; the

Card 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

L 4221-66

ACCESSION NR: AR5014257

terms "overcompensation" and "undercompensation" should be deprecated because they do not denote the essence of the optimal commutation process; these terms came into being in connection with the optimal straight-line commutation, for which $e_к = e_я$. However, the optimal commutation process occurs when $e_к > e_я$; (4) The slot-current commutation transpires according to S-shape curves, with the current variation close to linear at the mid-section of the curve; (5) In the slot-current commutation curve, the optimal commutation is determined by a minimum of di/dt at the moment of its termination; (6) The "small-current step" as defined by O. Vegner does not represent the essence of a real commutation process; (7) The expediency of usirg brushes having G-shape current-voltage characteristics and a steep rise for small current densities is very questionable. Bibl. 13, figs. 32.

SUB CODE: EE ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

KARASEV, Mikhail Fedorovich, doktor tekhn.nauk, prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki i tekhniki; KOZLOV, Veniamin Nikolayevich, starshiy prepodavatel'

Optimal commutation in d.c. machines. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; elektromekhanika 8 no.6:674-682 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy elektricheskikh mashin Omskogo instituta inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for Karasev). 2. Kafedra elektricheskikh mashin Omskogo instituta inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for Kozlov).

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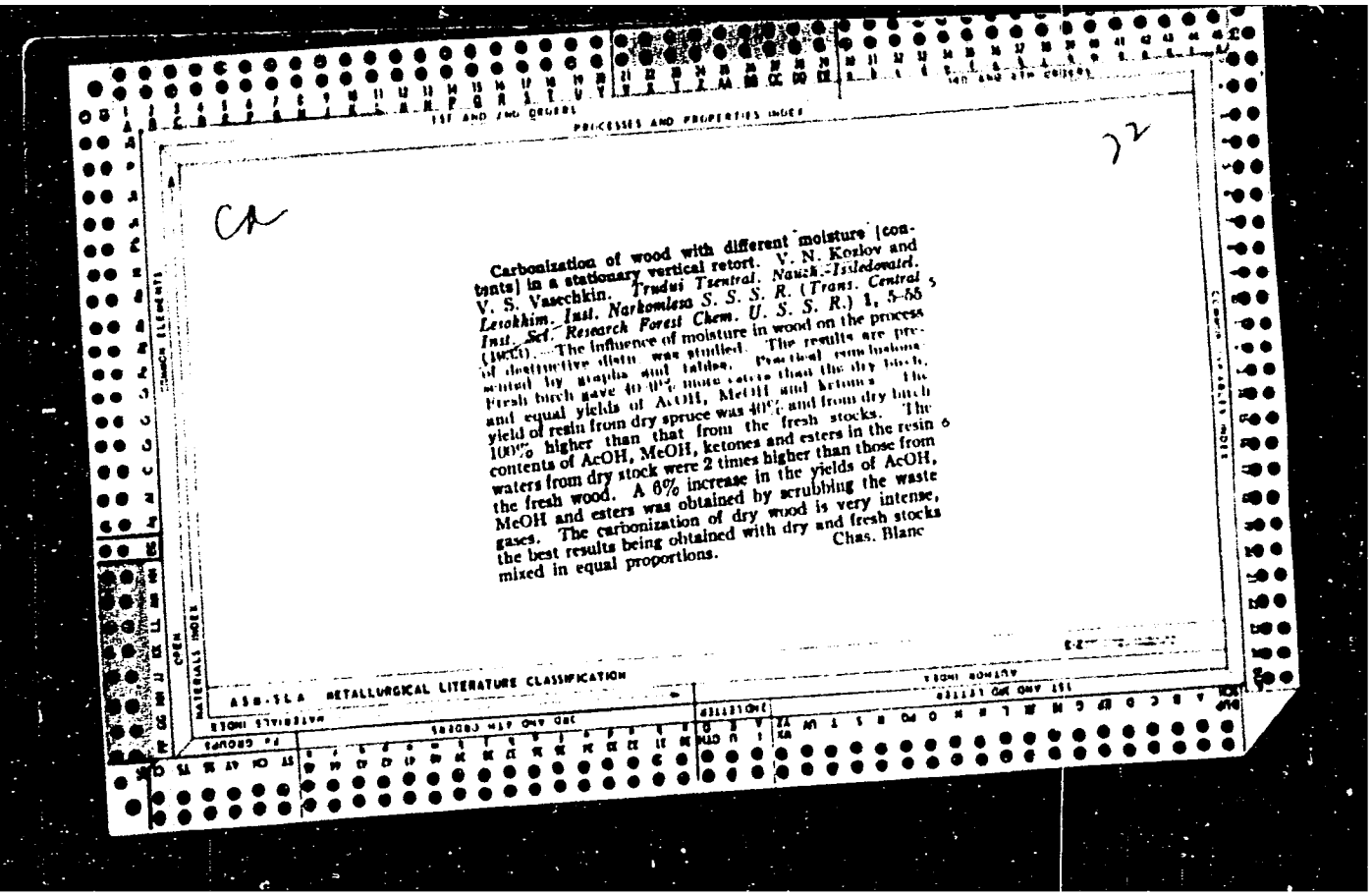

Carbonization of wood with different moisture [contents] in a stationary vertical retort. V. N. Kozlov and V. S. Vasechkin. *Trudui Tsentral. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Lesokhim. Inst. Narkomlesa S. S. S. R.* (*Trans. Central Inst. Sci. Research Forest Chem. U. S. S. R.*) 1, 5–55 (1933). The influence of moisture in wood on the process of destructive distn was studied. The results are presented by graphs and tables. Practical conclusions: Fresh birch gave 40–45% more resins than the dry birch, and equal yields of AcOH, MeOH and ketones. The yield of resin from dry spruce was 40% and from dry birch 100% higher than that from the fresh stocks. The contents of AcOH, MeOH, ketones and esters in the resin waters from dry stock were 2 times higher than those from the fresh wood. A 6% increase in the yields of AcOH, MeOH and esters was obtained by scrubbing the waste gases. The carbonization of dry wood is very intense, the best results being obtained with dry and fresh stocks mixed in equal proportions.

Chas. Blanc

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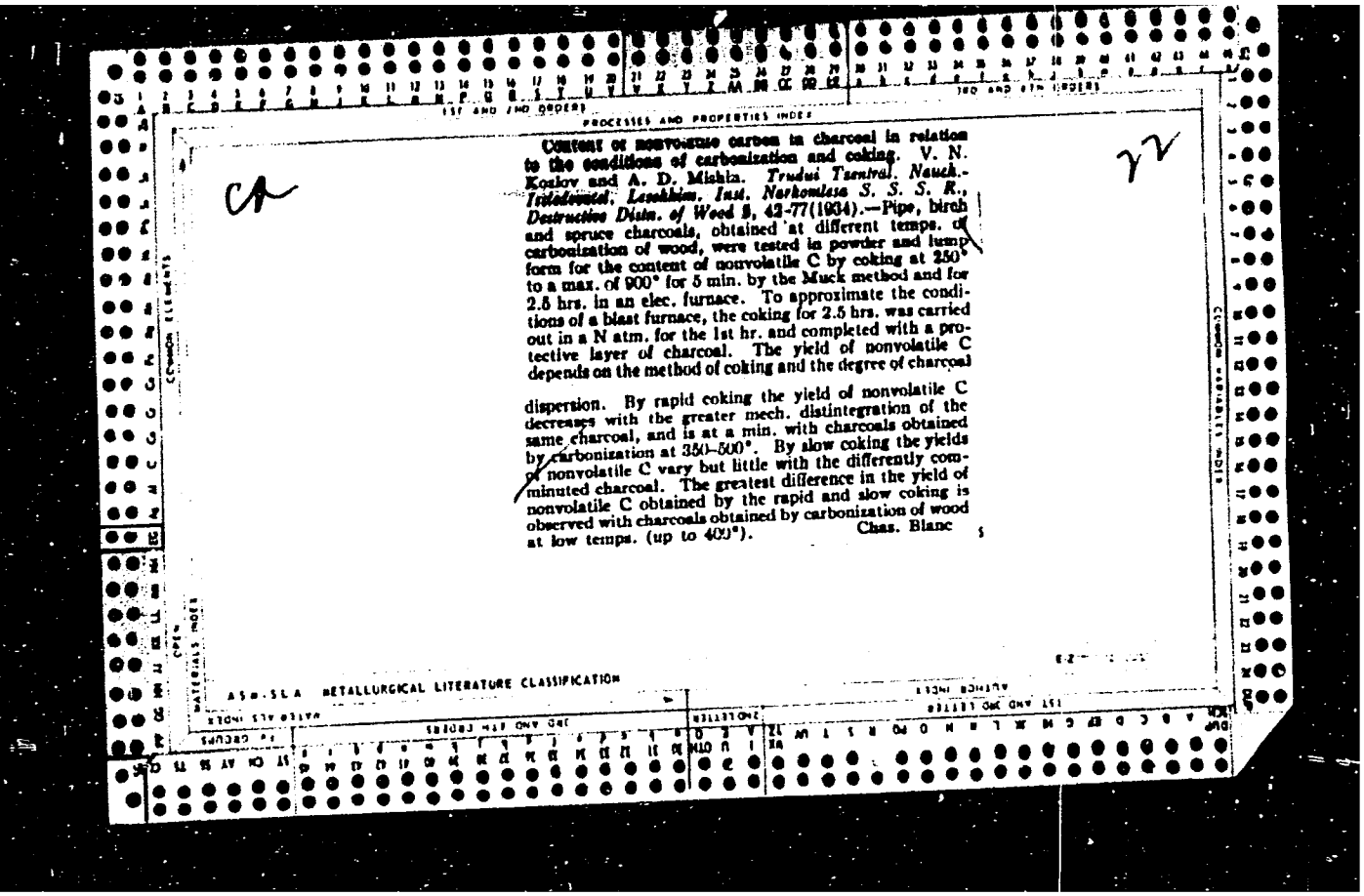

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Content of nonvolatile carbon in charcoal in relation to the conditions of carbonization and coking. V. N. Kozlov and A. D. Mishin. *Trudui Tsentral. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Lesokhim. Inst. Narkomlesa S. S. S. R., Destructive Distn. of Wood* 8, 43-77(1934).—Pipe, birch and spruce charcoals, obtained at different temps. of carbonization of wood, were tested in powder and lump form for the content of nonvolatile C by coking at 250° to a max. of 900° for 5 min. by the Muck method and for 2.5 hrs. in an elec. furnace. To approximate the conditions of a blast furnace, the coking for 2.5 hrs. was carried out in a N atm. for the 1st hr. and completed with a protective layer of charcoal. The yield of nonvolatile C depends on the method of coking and the degree of charcoal dispersion. By rapid coking the yield of nonvolatile C decreases with the greater mech. distintegration of the same charcoal, and is at a min. with charcoals obtained by carbonization at 350–500°. By slow coking the yields of nonvolatile C vary but little with the differently comminuted charcoal. The greatest difference in the yield of nonvolatile C obtained by the rapid and slow coking is observed with charcoals obtained by carbonization of wood at low temps. (up to 409°). Chas. Blanc

A5#.SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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KOZLOV, V. P.

26235 Opolznevaya sloistost' lessov. pochvovedenie, 1949, No. 8, s. 488-89

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 35, 1949

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

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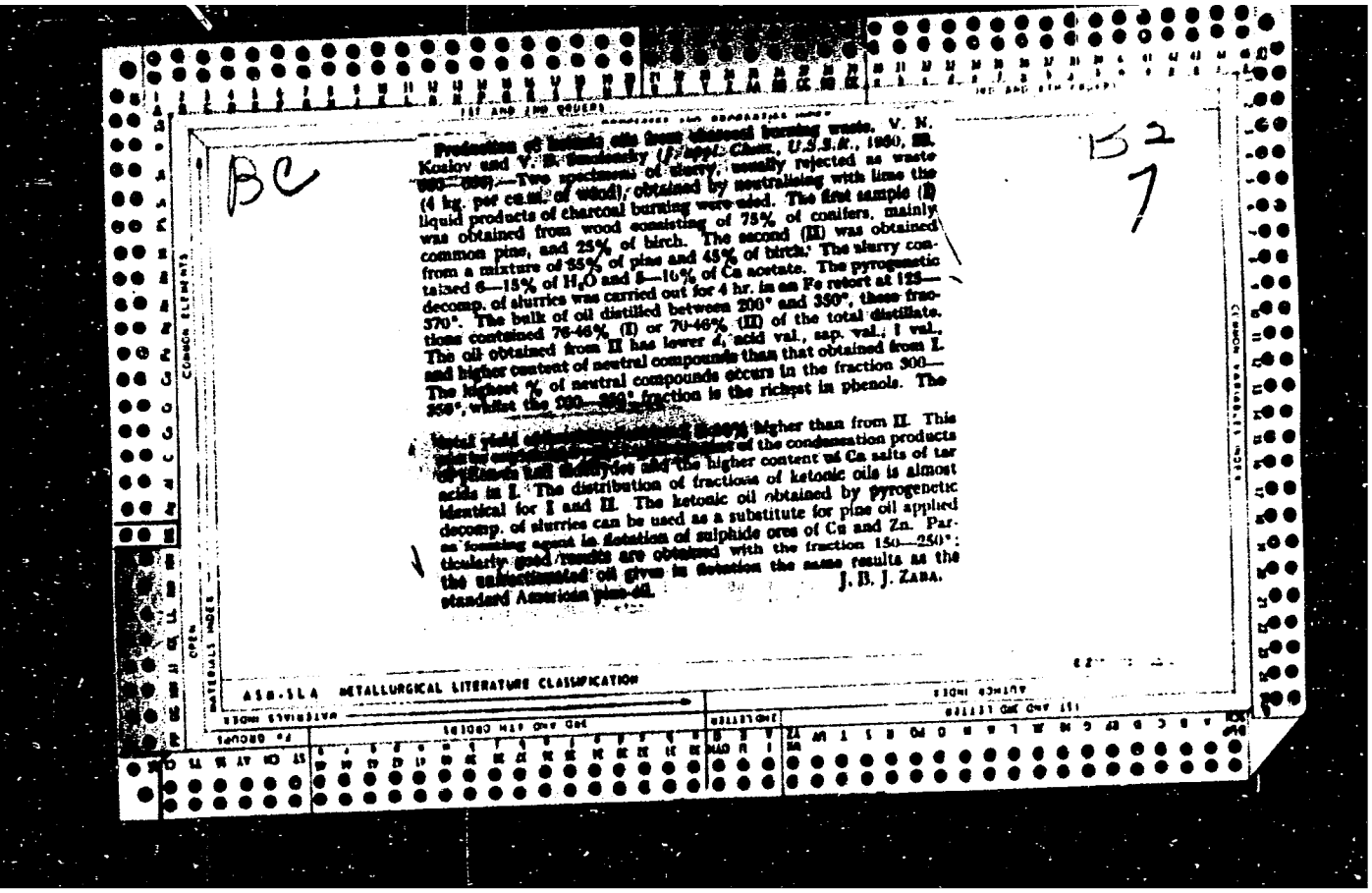

BC

B2
7

Production of [illegible] **oils from** [illegible] **burning waste.** V. N. Kozlov and V. S. [illegible] (*J. appl. Chem., U.S.S.R.*, 1950, **23**, 989—999).—Two specimens of slurry, usually rejected as waste (4 kg. per cu. m. of wood), obtained by neutralising with lime the liquid products of charcoal burning were used. The first sample (I) was obtained from wood consisting of 75% of conifers, mainly common pine, and 25% of birch. The second (II) was obtained from a mixture of 55% of pine and 45% of birch. The slurry contained 6—15% of H_2O and 8—16% of Ca acetate. The pyrogenetic decomp. of slurries was carried out for 4 hr. in an Fe retort at 125—370°. The bulk of oil distilled between 200° and 350°, these fractions contained 76-46% (I) or 70-46% (II) of the total distillate. The oil obtained from II has lower *d*, acid val., sap. val., I val., and higher content of neutral compounds than that obtained from I. The highest % of neutral compounds occurs in the fraction 300—350°, whilst the 200—250° fraction is the richest in phenols. The

[illegible] higher than from II. This [illegible] of the condensation products of [illegible] and the higher content of Ca salts of tar acids in I. The distribution of fractions of ketonic oils is almost identical for I and II. The ketonic oil obtained by pyrogenetic decomp. of slurries can be used as a substitute for pine oil applied as foaming agent in flotation of sulphide ores of Cu and Zn. Particularly good results are obtained with the fraction 150—250°; the unfractionated oil gives in flotation the same results as the standard American pine-oil.

J. B. J. ZABA.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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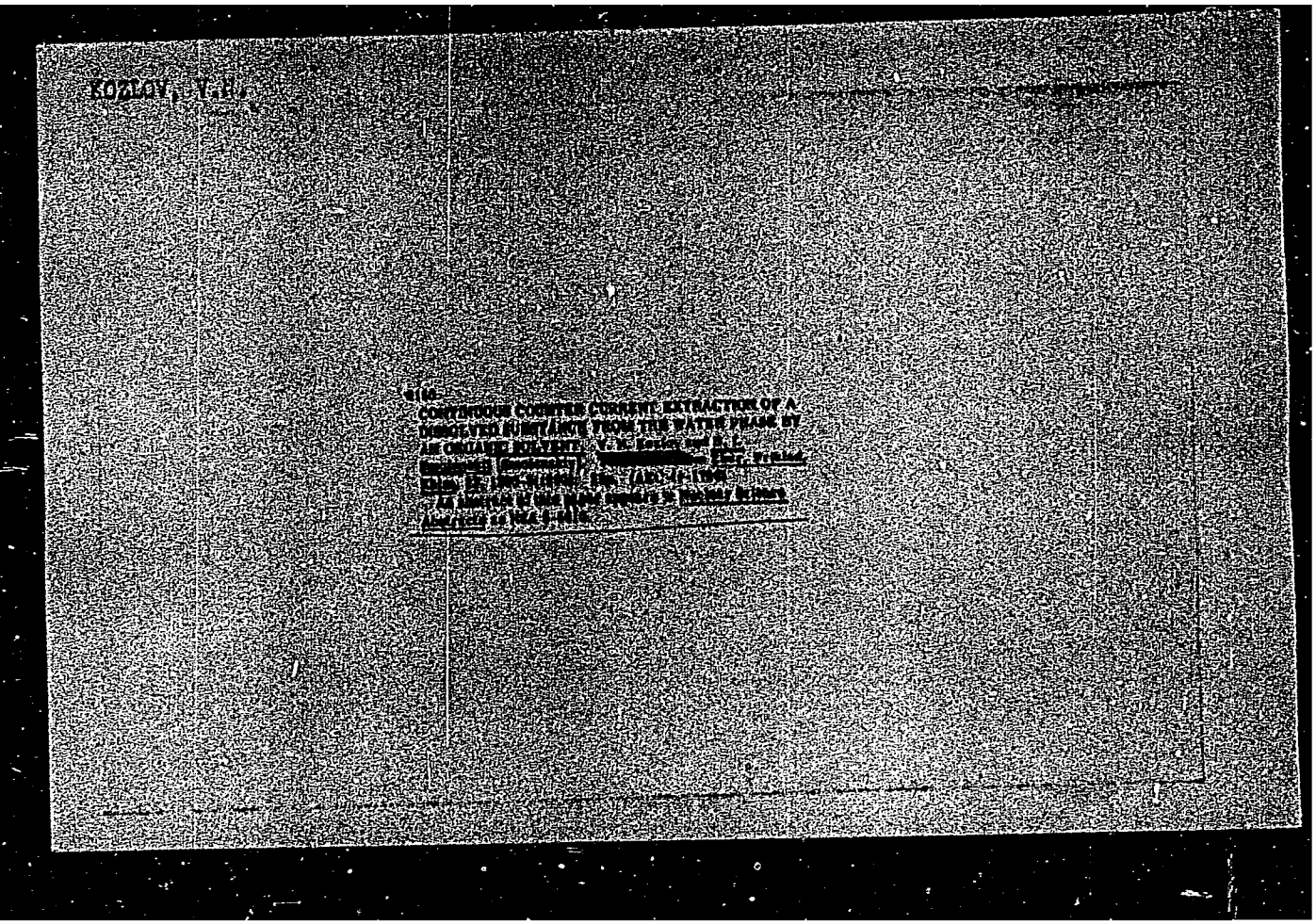

KOMLOV, V.N.

CONTINUOUS COUNTER CURRENT EXTRACTION OF A

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CA

Process of continuous countercurrent extraction of a dissolved substance from the aqueous phase by an organic solvent. V. N. Kuslov and B. I. Sinden-kii. *J. Applied Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 23, 1371-82(1950)(Engl. translation).—Assuming the simplest extn. system, where solute distributes itself between two liquid phases by the expression $K = x/y$, where K is the partition coeff. and x and y are concns. in the phases, an equation is derived relating the concn. of solute throughout the various stages of the extraction. The following is valid when equil. is attained in each contact: $y_n/y_1 = [(LK/W)^n - 1]/[(LK/W) - 1]$, where y_1 and y_n are concns. in the first countercurrent contact and n^{th} contact, respec.; L is the solvent rate, and W is the aq. liquor rate. It is shown that the lowest concn. of solute in exit liquor is obtained, with given inlet concn. and given no. of contacts, when $LK/W > 1$.

Joseph F. Campagnolo

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

KOZLOV, V.N.; BARDIN, I.P., akademik, redaktor; KARAPETYAN, Sh.A., redaktor; NEVRAYEV, N.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Pyrolysis of wood] Piroliz drevesiny. Pod red. I.P.Bardina. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1952. 282 p. (MLRA 8:4)
(Wood) (Pyrolysis)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

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KOZLOV, V. N.

PA 239T33

USSR/Chemistry - Forest Products Oct 52

"Problems of Forest-Products Chemistry and Its Future Development," Prof. V. N. Kozlov, Dr Tech Sci

"Vest Ak Nauk SSSR" No 10, pp 98-101

Gives account of conference at Ural Affiliate, Acad Sci USSR, in which representatives from a number of institutes concerned with forest-products chemistry and from the Exptl Sta on Charcoal Production of Glavlesmet Min of Ferrous Metallurgy, took part. Says that according to decisions of the conference two schemes of wood distn, one involving gasification of residual charcoal and one involving gasification

239T33

of wood with recovery of chem products from the gas and vapor, ought to be considered. Says that charcoal in the Urals should be produced in continuous furnaces with recovery of liquid products rather than in primitive Shvarts furnaces, as is being mainly done at present. Charcoal production in that region involves processing of 2 million cubic meters of wood per year.

239T33

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KOZLOV, V. N.; KOROLEVA, N. I.

Butyl Acetate

Preparation of butyl acetate from acetic acid obtained from pyroligneous powder. Zhur. prikl. khim. 25, no. 4, April 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

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KOZLOV, V.N.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 4
Feb. 25, 1954
Fuels and Carbonization Products

Esters and flotation agents from wood acid tars. V. N. Kozlov and V. D. Simolenskii. *Tsentroperekabalyvayushchaya i Lesokhim. Prom.* 2, No. 10, 17–18(1953).—Acid tars (I), obtained from the dealcoholized pyroligneous acid freed of settled and residue tars, were extd. with a solvent, and solvent and AcOH were distd. from the ext. which was studied as a source of esters and flotation agents. I, d_4^{19} 1.1040, acid no. 349.2, and sapon. no. 441.1, contained 22.6% volatile acids (calcd. as AcOH), 20.4% phenols, 9.0% H_2O, and 17.6% neutral compds. Distn. of I gave 2 fractions: *A*, 45.1%, b. 105–80°, d_4^{20} 1.0437, acid no. 399.0, and sapon. no. 507.5, contained 23.1% H_2O, 43.2% volatile acids, 7.73% phenols, 5.96% neutral compds., and 20% complex compds.; *B*, 53.8%, b. >180°, d_4^{20} 1.1690, acid no. 158.9, and sapon. no. 219.7, contained 3.3% volatile acids, 23.5% phenols, 21.0% neutral compds. and 52% complex compds. Fraction *A* (164.6 g.), of which the volatile acids contained 73.1% AcOH, 17.5% $EtCO_2H$, and 9.9% $PrCO_2H$, was esterified at 140–70° with 123.8 g. BuOH contg. 9.94 g. 96% H_2SO_4, the esters were distd. off, neutralized with 10% soln. Na_2CO_3, and washed with H_2O, giving 40–9% esters (based on I), made up of 0.05% acids, 85.7% esters, 1.12% H_2O, and 13.0% alcs. The mixt. was fractionated to give 5 fractions: (*C* to *G*), 3.1% (all based on I) b. 100–16°; 20.6%, b. 116–30°, 3.6%, b. 130–47°, 1.85%, b. 147–67°; and 2.6%, b. above 167°. Fraction *C* contained 52.8% BuOAc and 47.1% BuOH; *D* 92.7% BuOAc; *E* 97.4% $EtCO_2Bu$; and *F* 95.1% $PrCO_2Bu$. Fraction *G*, d_4^{20} 0.9630, acid no. 25.2, sapon. no. 263.1, contained 34.2% phenols and 56.9% neutral substances. Redistn. of *G* gave 3 fractions: *H* 62.0%, b. 167–200°, *J* 29.7%, b. 200–30°, and a residue 4.4% b. >230°. The d., acid no., sapon. no., % phenols, % neutral substances, and color of *H* were 0.9324, 15.2, 207.8, 15.0, 61.8, and light green, resp., and of *J* 0.9780, 20.6, 252.4, 41.0, 53.7, and dark yellow, resp. Fraction *B* was neutralized with $Ca(OH)_2$ and pyrolyzed to give 17.7% oil (based on I), d_4^{20} 1.0617, acid no. 9.9, sapon. no. 36.2, and contg. 2.5% H_2O, 46.9% neutral oil, and 40.7% phenols; this oil was satisfactory as a flotation agent.

6-4-54

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MATROSOV, B.D.; KOZLOV, V.N.

Specific heats, densities, and viscosities of calcium acetate and pyroligneous acid solutions. Derevopererabat. i Lesokhim. Prom. 2, No.5,11-13 '53. (MLRA 6:4)
(CA 47 no.20:10314 '53)

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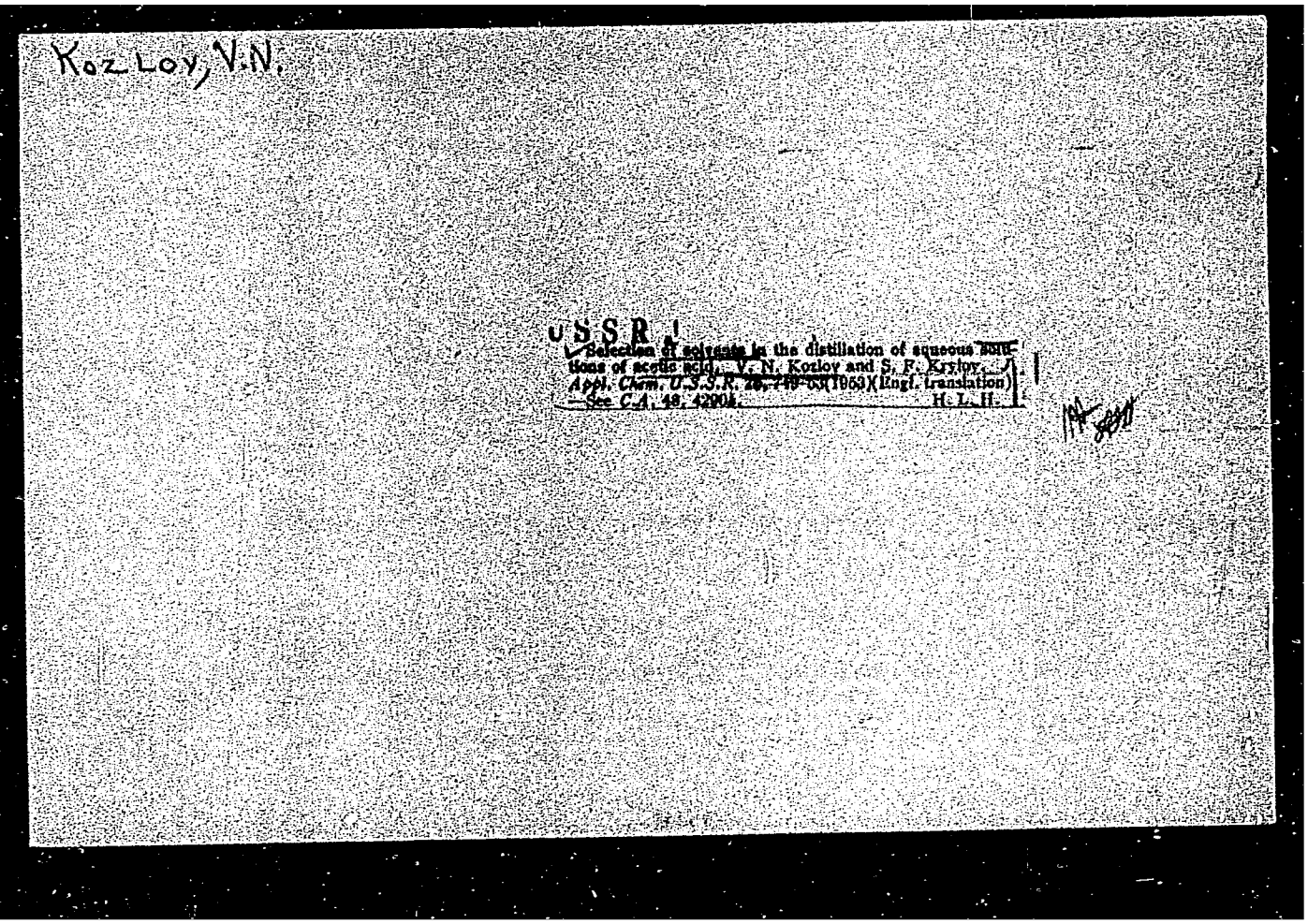

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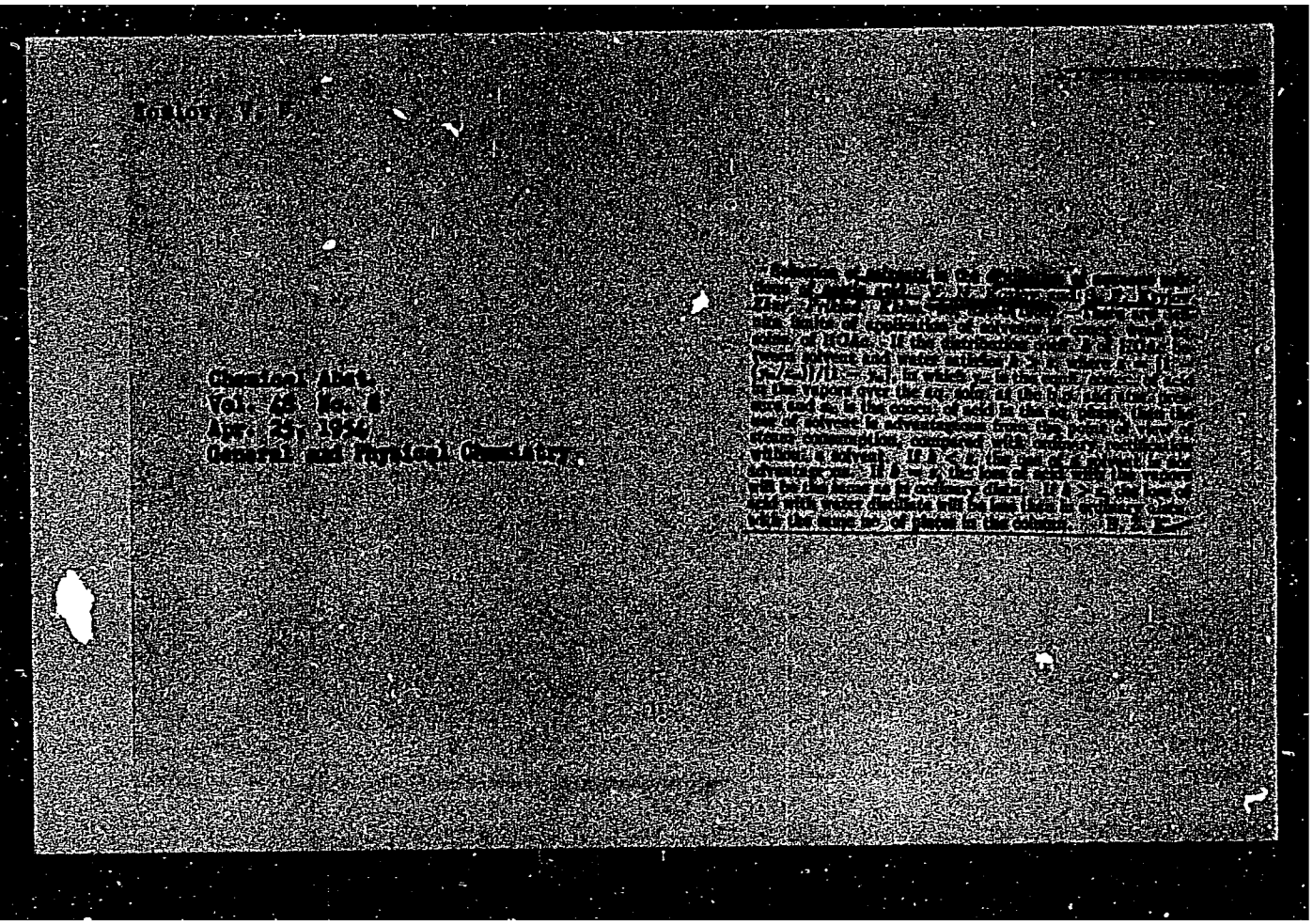

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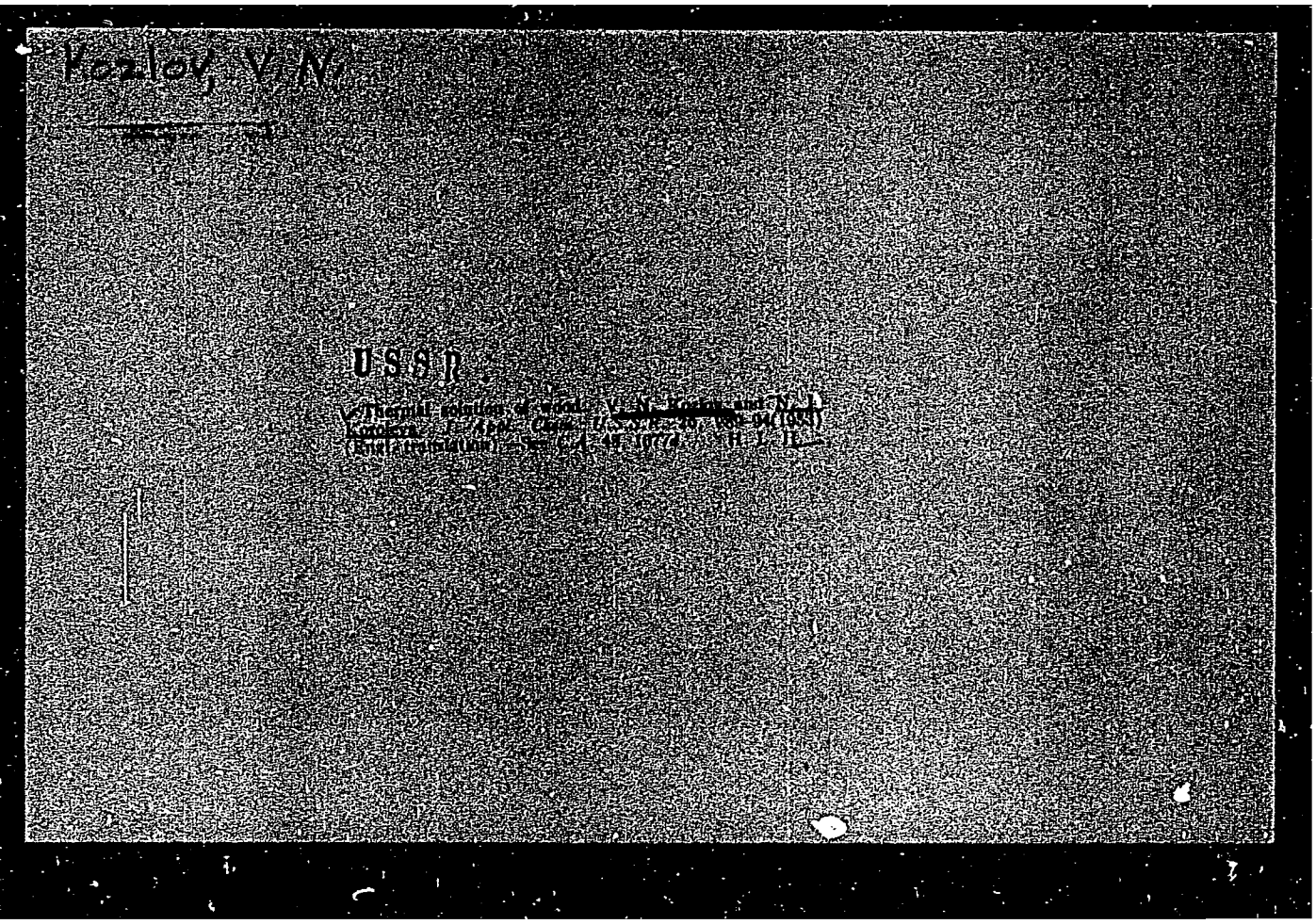

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

KOZLOV, V.N.; SMOLENSKIY, V.B.; ARASHKEVICH, V.M.

Preparation of foaming agents and organic solvents from acidic wood resins. Zhur.prikl.khim. 26 no.9:995-999 S '53. (MLRA 6:10)

1. Laboratoriya lesokhimii Instituta khimii i metallurgii Ural'skogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR. (Gums and resins) (Foam) (Solvents)

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KOZLOV, V.N.

B. T. R.
Vol. 3 No. 5
May 1954
Wood and Forest Products

(2)

7383* Thermal Dissolution of Wood Cellulose. (Russian.) V. N. Kozlov and N. I. Koroleva. *Zhurnal Prikladnoi Khimii*, v. 26, no. 10, Oct. 1953, p. 1081-1086.

Best solvent is a mixture of 35% ethyl alcohol, 35% benzene, 10% tar oils, and 20% solvent products. Wood can be transformed into liquid and gaseous products by thermal action. Tables. 4 ref.

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KOZLOV, Vasiliy Nikolayevich; NIMVITSKIY, Anatoliy Avgustich; SUMAROKOV, V.P., redaktor; FEDOROV, B.M., redaktor; KHLYSOV, A.I., retsenzent; SLAVYANSKIY, A.K., retsenzent; KARASIK, N.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Technology of pyrogenic processingof wood] Tekhnologiia pirogeneticheskoi pererabotki drevesiny. Moskva, Gos.lesbumizdat, 1954. 619 p. (MLRA 8:11)

(Wood--Chemistry) (Pyrolysis)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

Kozlov, A

Utilization of deeply buried fossil resinous wood for the manufacture of thermal-insulating board. A. I. Skriga, G. I. Ilushin, V. B. Verner, and A. Kozlov. *Vestsi Akad. Navuk Belarus. S.S.R.* 1954, No. [illegible]—During the reclamation of swamps in Byelorussia approx. 200,000 cu. m. of deeply buried fossil wood is obtained each year. This wood has d. 0.450–0.636 and contains ash 0.74–0.99, resinous substances 17.02–31.90, turpentine 0.62–0.64, readily hydrolyzable polysaccharides 17.03, cellulose 46.07, and lignin 30.06%. The turpentine has d^{20} 0.8309, n^{20}_D 1.4573, $[\alpha]_D$ 6.36, and viscosity at 20° 0.0180 poise. The manuf. of insulating board is described and the phys. and chem. properties of the board are given. During the course of manuf., when the wood pulp is heat-treated, part of the hemicellulose of the wood is hydrolyzed to hexoses, and these in turn undergo an oxidative degradation forming formic, acetic, propionic, and butyric acids. B. W.

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KOZLOV, V.N.

3

The influence of drying conditions on the yield of acetic acid in wood pyrolysis. V. N. Kozlov and G. P. Krymskii. *Drevopererabatyv. Khim. Prom.*, No. 1, 10–17(1951).—The Ac content (I) and readily-hydrolyzed polysaccharides (II) were detd. in a no. of wood species dried 20 hrs. at 100° in a dry kiln and at 125° in a lab. oven. For samples of *birch, aspen, pine, spruce, fir,* and *larch*, % H_2O before drying at 100° was, resp., 41.05, 44.31, 40.42, 46.18, 46.18, and 42.07; % H_2O after drying at 100° 17.21, 17.64, 19.70, 18.84, 17.85, and 18.60; % I 0.12, 3.05, 2.34, 2.15, 2.00, and 2.19 before drying and 6.09, 6.04, 2.32, 2.12, 2.02, and 2.10 after drying; % Ac was 6.12, 5.04, 2.32, 2.12, 2.02, and 2.10 before and 5.71, 4.80, 2.23, 2.05, 1.96, and 2.05 after drying to 0% H_2O at 125°; the % II (based on oven-dry wood) was 20.66, 22.40, 17.64, 19.12, 20.40, and 18.07 before and 20.60, 22.40, 17.62, 19.12, 20.35, and 18.06 after drying at 100°, and 22.66, 22.46, 17.64, 19.12, 20.40, and 18.07 before and 26.49, 22.35, 17.58, 19.10, 20.28, and 18.82 after drying at 125°. John Lake Keays

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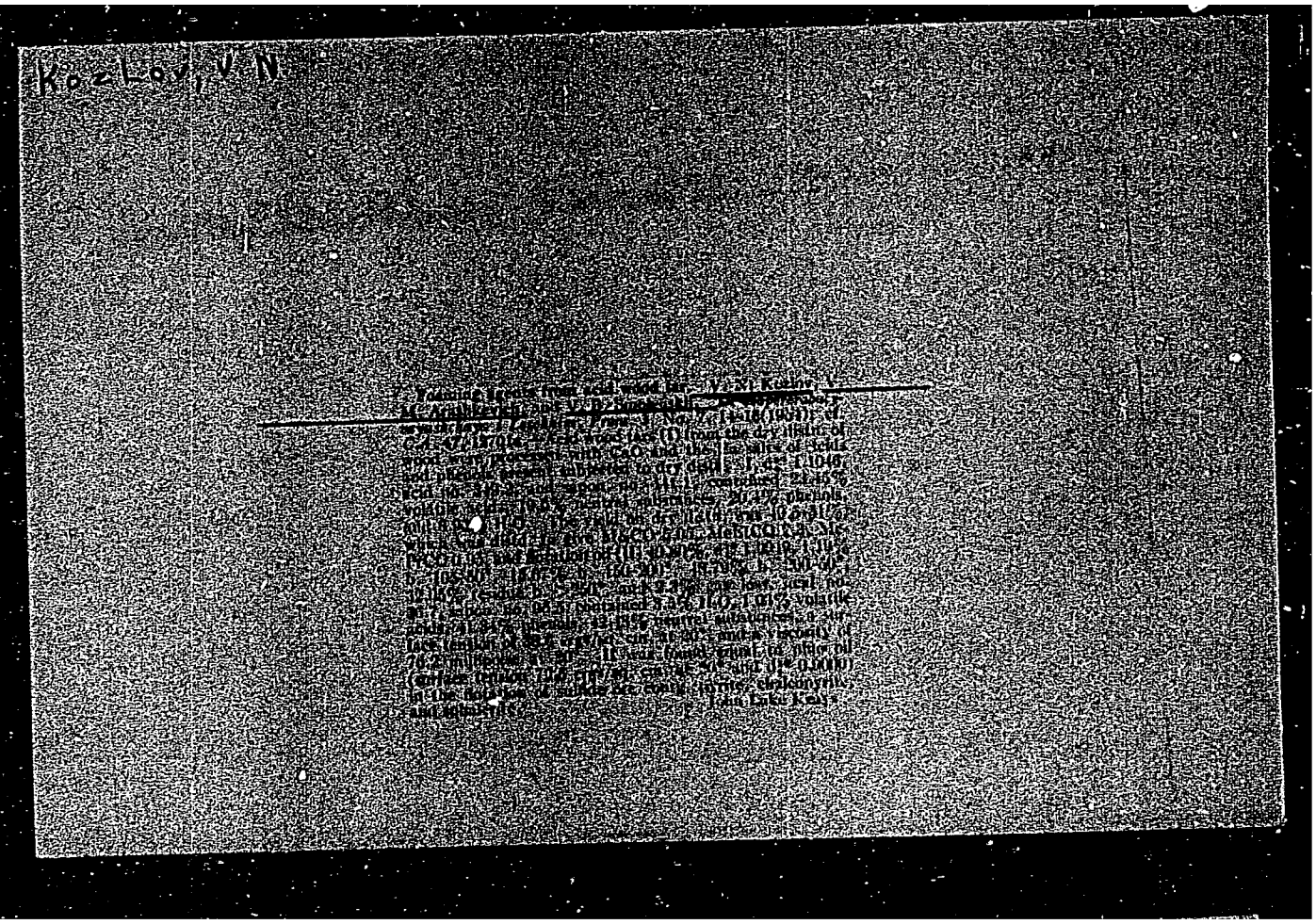

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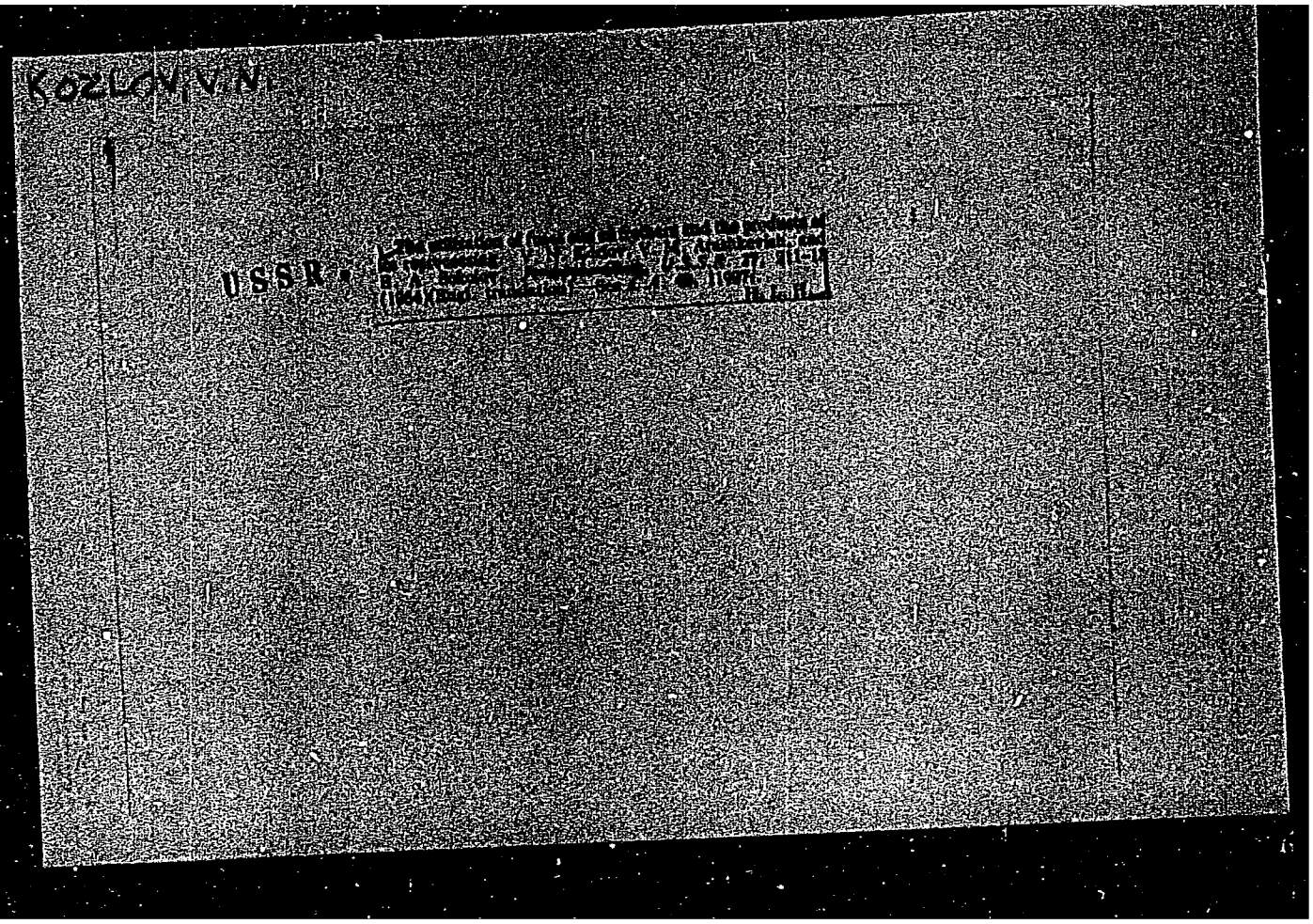

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Kozlov, V. N.

62

The utilization of fusel oil as frothers and the products of its reprocessing. V. N. Kozlov, V. M. Arashkevich, and B. A. Sokolov. *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.* 27, 221–3 (1954).—Fusel oil, a by-product of EtOH fermentation, was processed to yield a frother for the flotation of Zn and Cu sulfide ores.

A sulfide ore contg. 1.8% Cu and 1.34% Zn, ground to 60–70% −200 mesh, was treated with 10 kg. CaO, 100 g. of butyl xanthate (as collector), and 30 g. of frother/ton ore. Flotation time was 15 min. The frothers tested were pine oil, cresol, fusel oil, and a high-boiling (> 100°) fraction of fusel oil. Cu and Zn recoveries approximated 91–2% in all cases. When fusel oil and its high-boiling fraction were used the concentrates averaged 11–12% Cu and 4–6% Zn; with the other frothers the concentrates were about 8–9% Cu and 6–7% Zn. The flotation of Cu-Fe ore contg. 1.07% Cu, 31.55% Fe, and 35.82% S, ground to 90–2% −200 mesh, was accomplished by using 1000–1040 g. of CaO/cu. m. of soln., 50 g. butyl xanthate, and 15 g. of fusel oil frother per ton of ore. Flotation in this case lasted 10 min. Fusel oil and its high-boiling fraction yield 7–6% Cu concentrates at 88–90% recoveries. C. H. Fuchsman

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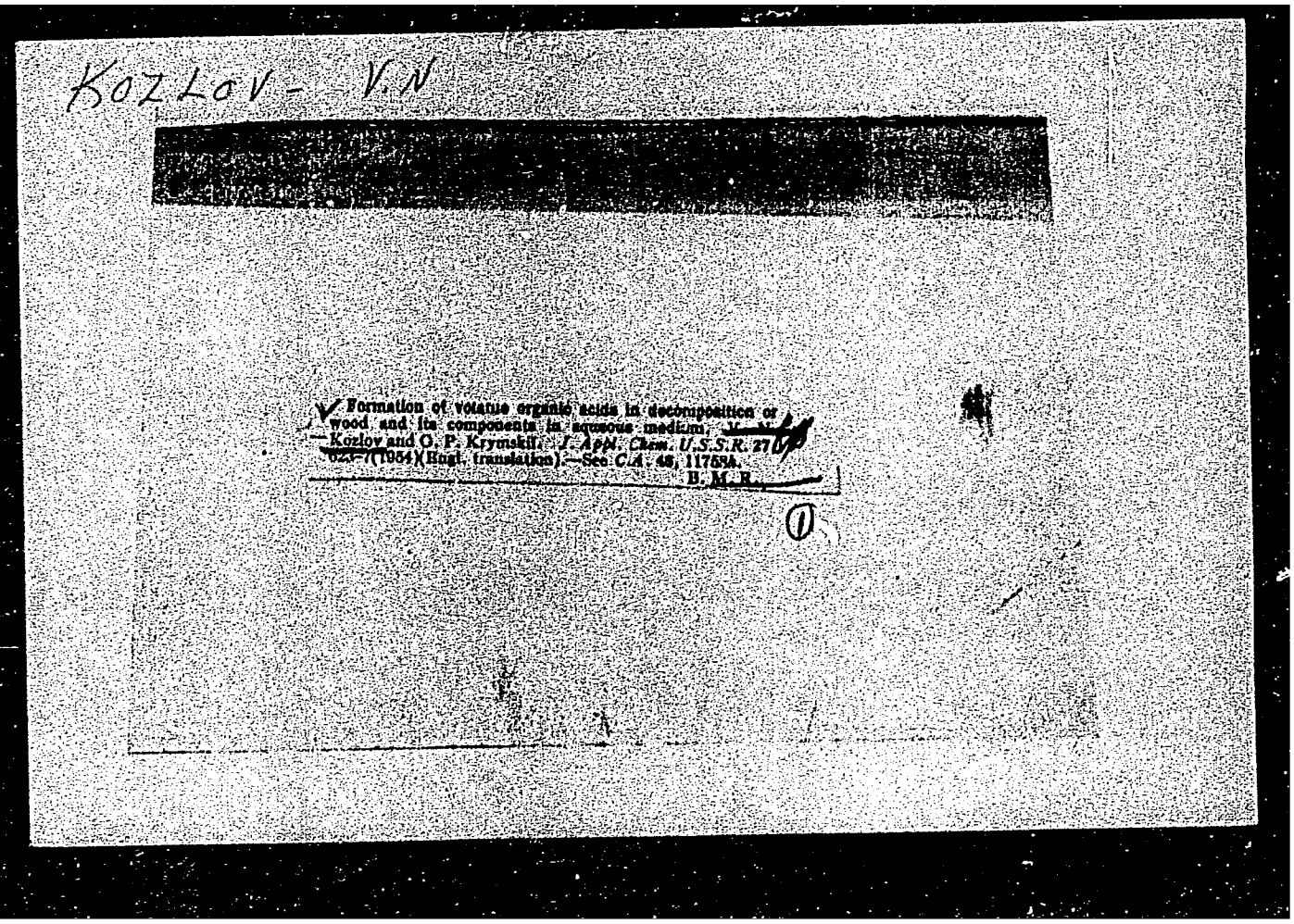

KOZLOV - V.N

[redacted]

Formation of volatile organic acids in decomposition of wood and its components in aqueous medium. V. M. Kozlov and O. P. Krymskii. *J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 27 623–7(1954)(Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 48, 11768h.

B. M. R.

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KozLov, V.N.

Formation of volatile organic acids in decomposition of wood and its components in aqueous medium. V. N. Kozlov and O. P. Krymskii (Lab. Wood Chem., Inst. Chem. and Met., Ural Branch Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.). *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.* 27, 662-8(1954).—Heating birch or pine shavings, sawdust, cotton linter, lignin, or glucose with 5 parts H_2O in autoclave at 125-300° 24 hrs. indicates that the source of AcOH on such thermal decompn. is not solely the Ac groups in the material; hemicellulose and cellulose also yields AcOH. A relatively high yield of volatile acids from deacetylated birch wood in comparison with a similar pine specimen is caused by a higher hemicellulose content of the former. The yield of AcOH (as % of total volatile acids) from birch and pine, resp., was: at 300° 50.17 and 46.94%; at 250° 47.3 and 43.49; at 200° 46.49 and 58.15; at 175° 47.77 and 58.03; at 150° 70.89 and 71.90°, and at 125° 75.0 and 66.41%. G. M. Kosolapoff

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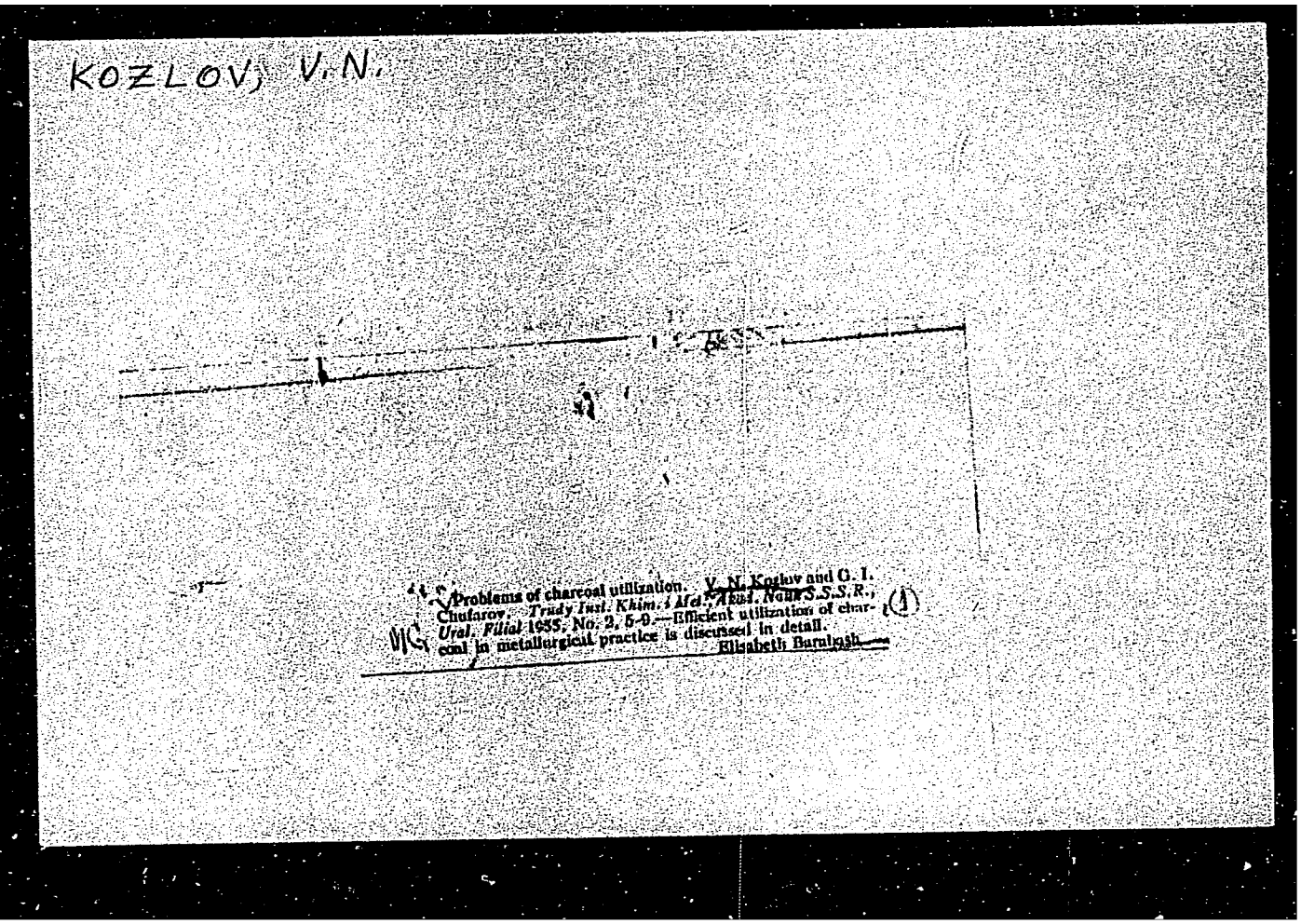

KOZLOV, V.N.

Problems of charcoal utilization. V. N. Kozlov and G. I. Chufarov. *Trudy Inst. Khim., Ural. Filial Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.*, 1955, No. 2, 5-9.—Efficient utilization of charcoal in metallurgical practice is discussed in detail.
Elisabeth Burulcah

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

Kozlov, V. N.

Distillation of weak solutions of acetic acid in the presence of an entraining liquid. V. N. Kozlov and S. P. Krylov. *Trudy Inst. Khim. (Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ural. Filial* 1955, No. 2, 20-39; cf. Othmer, *C.A.* 35, 6838e.—Concn. of a weak detarred and dealcoholized soln. of HOAc obtained during destructive distn. of wood is successfully carried out by the azeotrope method, the entraining liquid being MeC_6H_4Me, BuOAc, $C_2H_4Cl_2$, etc. Math. formulas pertinent to this process are derived. B. B.

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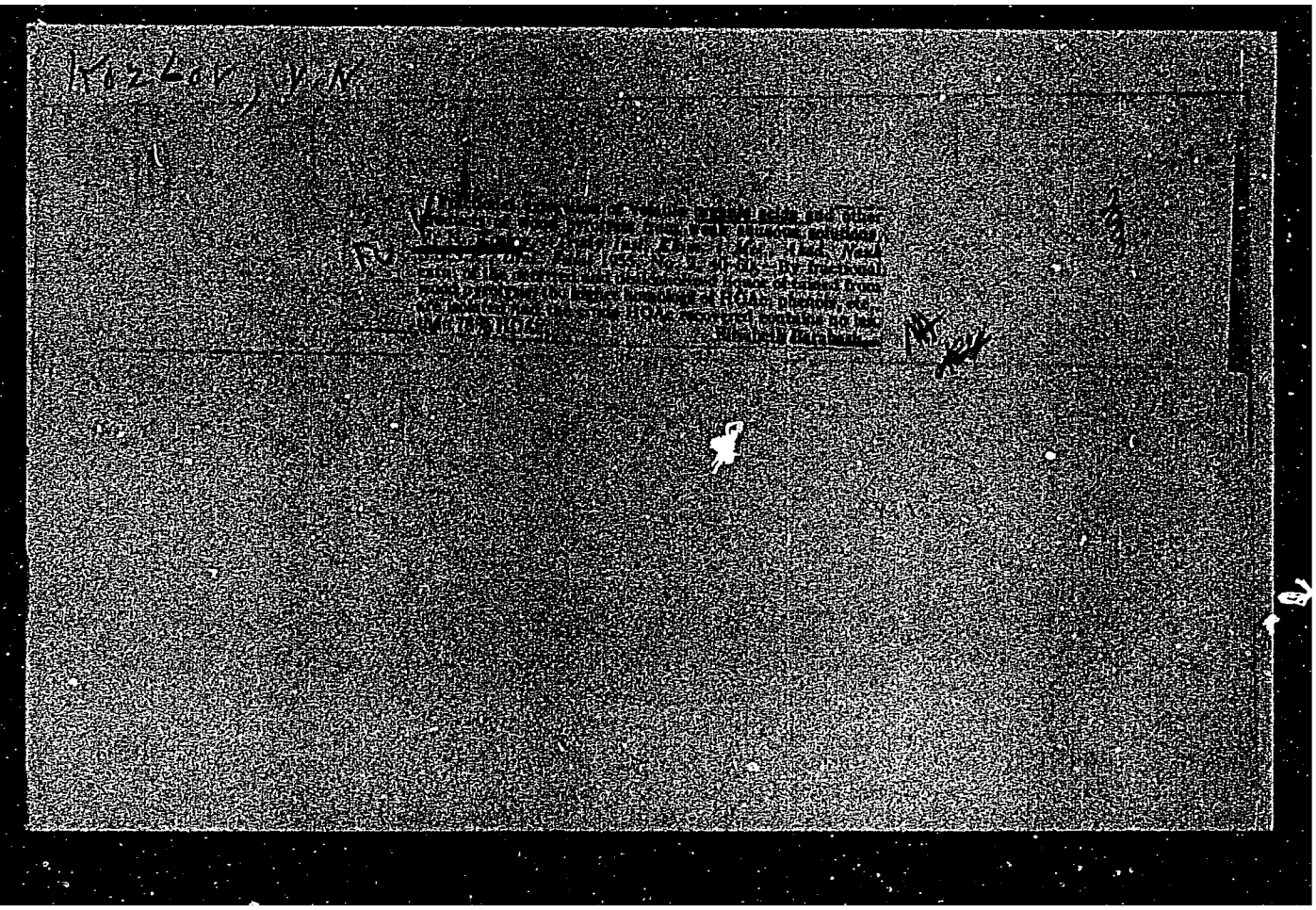

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KozLov, V.N.

FU Thermal solutioning of wood. V. N. Kozlov and N. I. Koroleva. *Trudy Inst. Khim., Ural. Affil., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ural. Filial* 1955, No. 2, 51-8; cf. *C.A.* 48, 1077*d*.—Thermal solutioning of wood leads to its complete transformation into gaseous and liquid products; it is preferably carried out in an autoclave for 34 hrs. at 300° and under 140 atm. pressure with solvent to solvent ratio of 1:5, the latter consisting of EtOH 75, benzene 35, tar oils 10, and dissolved products 20%. The yield of tarry products (I) may reach 67.02% by wt. of the org. mass of wood, they contain about 40.43–42.63% by wt. of phenols and 30–3% natural products. When distg. I, 0.2% of it is pitch and up to 21% H_2O. The yield of volatile acids calcd. as HOAc reaches 7.73–8.09% calcd. on bone-dry evergreen wood, which is 2.5 times more than in destructive distn. of wood.

Elisabeth Barabash

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KOZLOV, V.N.; KRYMSKIY, G.P.

Thermal decomposition of wood, cellulose and lignin in an aqueous medium under pressure. Trudy Inst.khimi met. no.2:59-74 '55.
(MLRA 9:5)

(Pyrolysis) (Wood--Chemistry)

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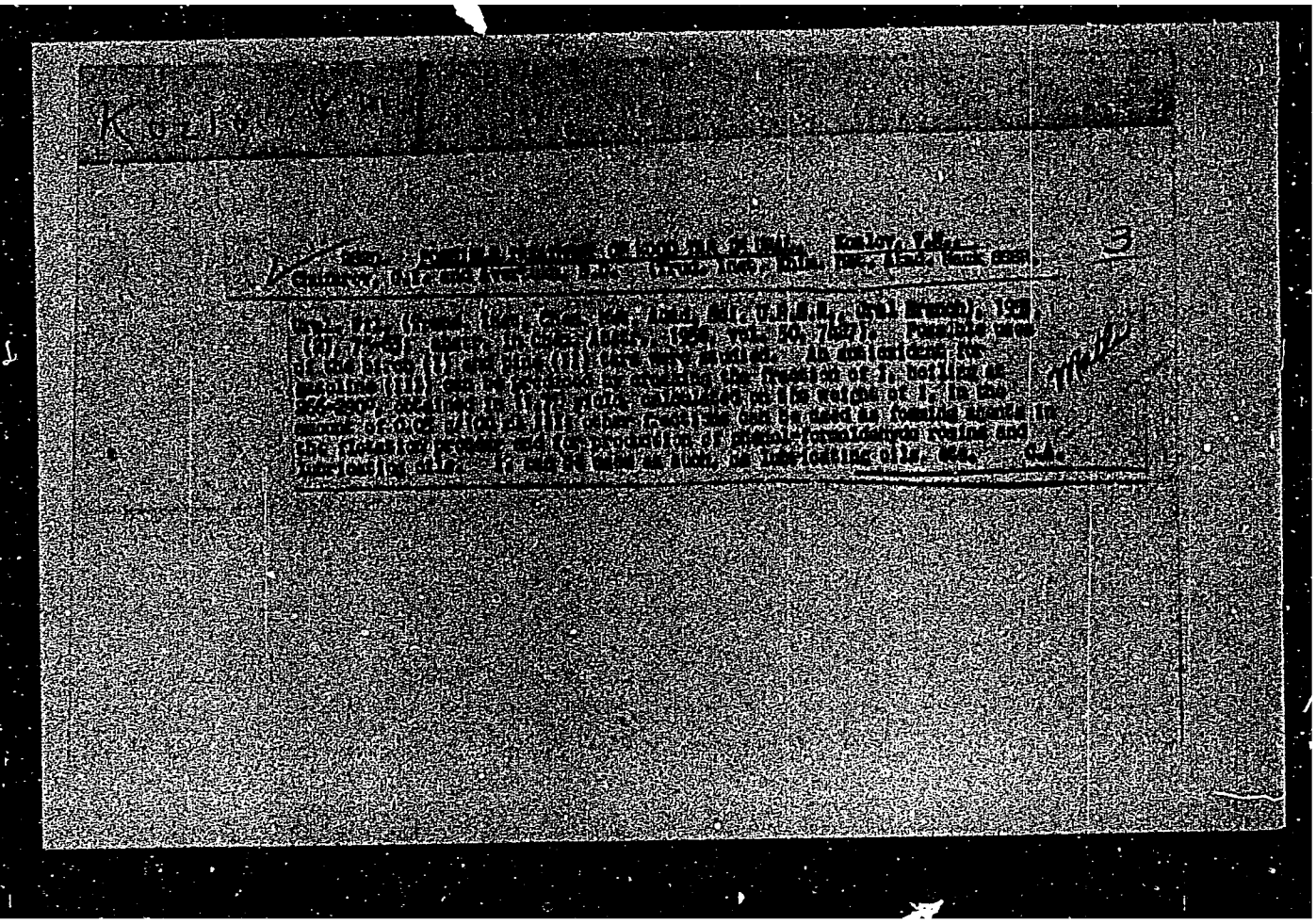

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KOZLOV, V.N.; KAZANINA, A.Ye.; ARAGINEVICH, V.M.

Flotation reagents from wood tar. Trudy Inst.khimi met. no.2: 84-99 '55. (MLRA 9:5)

(Flotation) (Wood tar)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

KOZLOV, V.N.

MG

Optimum end temperature of wood carbonization in order to obtain charcoal suitable for metallurgy. V. N. Kozlov. *Trudy Inst. Khim. i Met., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ural. Filial* 1955, No. 2, 100-10.—Optimum end temp. of wood carbonization for prepn. of charcoal is 280-90°, the optimum relative moisture content of the dried wood entering the combustion kiln being 10-15%. At this temp. high yield of charcoal of high mech. stability and a max. amt. of valuable liquid fractions (alcs., acids, esters, etc.) are obtained. Carbonization at 400-50° is not economical since charcoal thus obtained absorbs a max. of the air oxygen, is prone to self-ignition in the air at low temp., and is of low mech. stability. Elisabeth Barnbash

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Kozlov, V.N.

FU4 Pyrolysis of the Siberian larch. V. N. Kozlov and B. N. Gulyaev. *Trudy Inst. Khim. i Met., Ural. Filial Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ural. Filial* 1955, No. 4, 117-27; cf. Klason, *et al.*, *C.A.* 4, 1803.—Pyrolysis of the Siberian larch gives the same amt. of decompn. products as that of evergreens, yielding per 480 kg. of air-dry wood contg. 20% H_2O: coal 120, volatile acids 14, alcohols 3, settled tar 20, and sol. tar and other org. compds. 37 kg. Elisabeth Barabash

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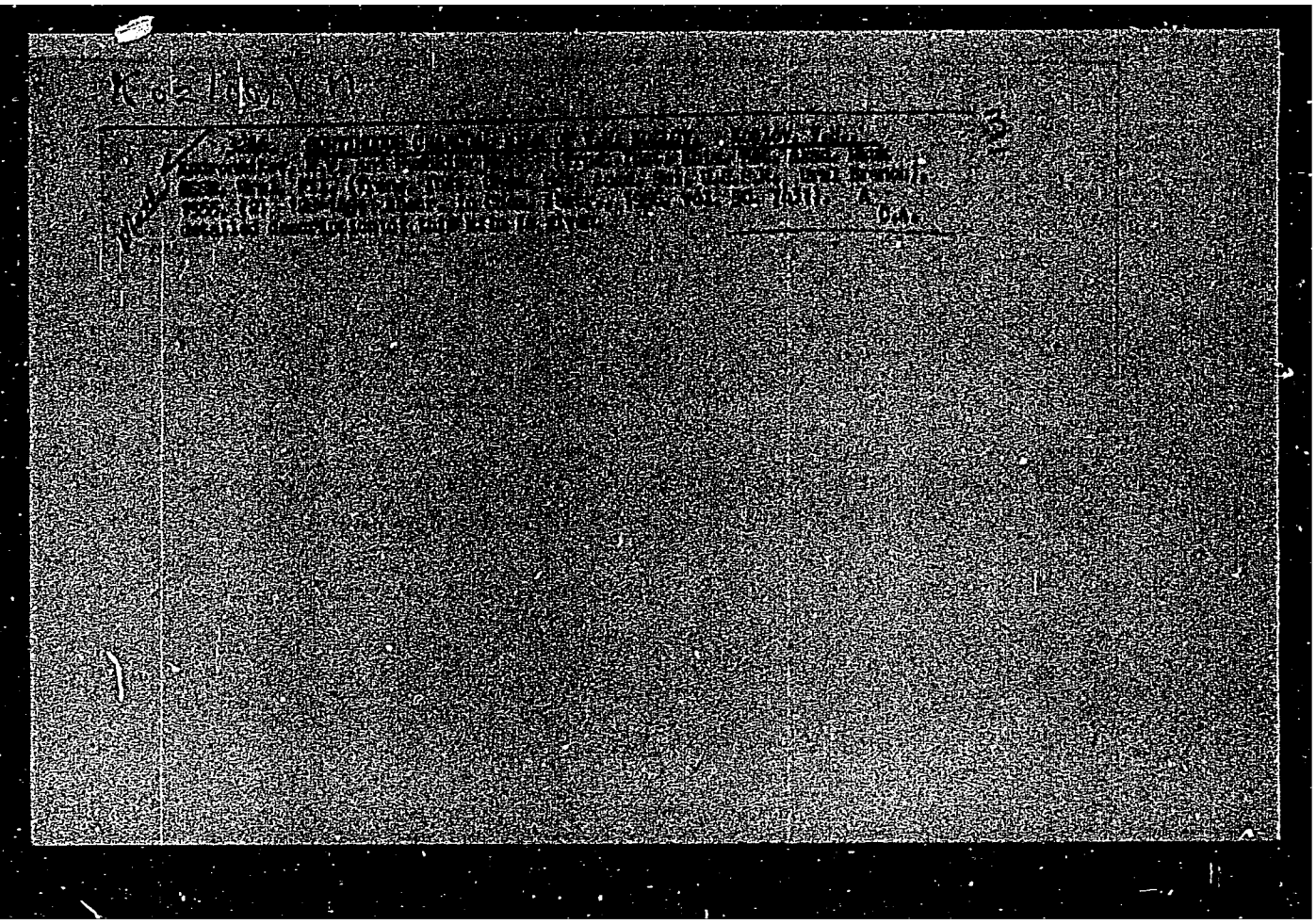

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KOZLOV, V.N.; SMOLENSKIY, V.B.

Investigation of efficient means of distilling acid wood tar.
Trudy Inst.khimi met. no.2:150-157 '55. (MLRA 9:5)
(Wood tar)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

Kazlov, V.N.

Density, viscosity, and specific heat of the intermediates of wood-hydrolytic and sulfite alcohol industries. B. D. Matrosov and V. N. Kazlov. Gidroliz. i Lesokhim. Prom. 8, No. 3, 4-6(1955).—For the intermediates of the wood hydrolysis $d_t = d_w - (3.9t + 200)(t - 20)10^{-5}$, where d_w of the hydrolytic soln. is 1.0125, of the main 1.0040, of the spent wash 1.0060, and t is temp. This equation holds for all compns. and materials except the sulfite alc.; for this it is incorrect because of the more rapid solvation of this product. For the neutral hydrolytic soln. $d_t = d_w - [3.97 - 0.027c(t - 20)]10^{-5}$, where c is the concn. in %, and k is a coeff. dependent on concn., and can be calcd. if the concn. is known. This equation makes possible calcn. of the density for the temp. between 20 and 90°. The viscosity of the intermediates is expressed by $\eta = \eta_w/(1 + (BT - 1)(t - 20)\eta_w/KT))$, where B and K are consts. dependent on the concn. of the solute and the nature of the soln. K is calcd. from the following empirical equations: $K = 0.000784\ c + 0.0751$ for the neutral sulfite soln. at the concn. up to 34%, $K = 0.00176\ c + 0.004$ at the concn. between 34 and 37.3%, and $K = 0.0478\ c - 1.605$ at the concn. between 37.3 and 44%. c is given in g./100 cc. of the soln., and B has been calcd. for the particular substances and concns. Sp. heats for the hydrolytic and sulfite alcohol intermediates differ only slightly, and a linear relation between the sp. heat and concn. has been established: $C = 1 - 0.0062\ c$, where C is the av. sp. heat of the soln., and c the concn. in g./100 cc. of the soln. T. Jungle

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Kozlov, V.N.

KALNINS, A.I.; SERGEYEVA, V.N., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk.

"Technology of pyrogenic processing of wood." V.N.Kozlov, A.A.Nimvitskii. Reviewed by A.I.Kalnins, V.N.Sergeyeva. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 8 no.6:29-30 '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1.Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk Latviyskoy SSR (for Kalnins).
(Wood--Chemistry) (Kozlov, V.N.) (Nimviyskii, A.A.)

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KOZLOV, V. N.

Recovery of flotation oils from the acidic residue left in the rectification of acetic acid. V. N. Kozlov, V. B. Smolenskii, and V. M. Anshkevich. *Gidroliz. i Lesokhim. Prom.* 9, No. 1, 10-11(1956).—The acidic residue (I) left over in the rectification of AcOH from wood powder was neutralized with $Ca(OH)_2$ and distd. destructively in an iron vessel. It gave 23.5% of oils and 1.01% of acetone. The former were divided into two fractions, one distg. below 105° (II), and the other above 105° (III). Based on I the fractionated yield of II was 3.10, and of III 30.10% of oils. The latter represented the flotation-oil fraction. Further distn. of II gave 23.35 of acetone-sylvan b. 50-60°, 23.82 of $MeCOEt$ b. 60-83°, 22.14 of $MeCO(CH_2)_2CH_3$ b. 83-105°, and 24.10% of III. Fractionation of III gave a substance (IV) with d_4^{20} 0.9338, acid no. 11.17, sapon. no. 192.70, 86.46 of neutral substances, and 9.72% of phenols. The ether soln. of IV was treated with $NaHCO_3$ and 10% KOH. A neutral oil with acid no. 2.31 and sapon. no. 39.55 was recovered. The oil was tried as the froth former in flotation of Cu-Fe sulfide ores imbedded in chlorite sericite and quartz chlorite shales. The froth formation properties of the oil were comparable to the standard froth formers.

T. Jurecic

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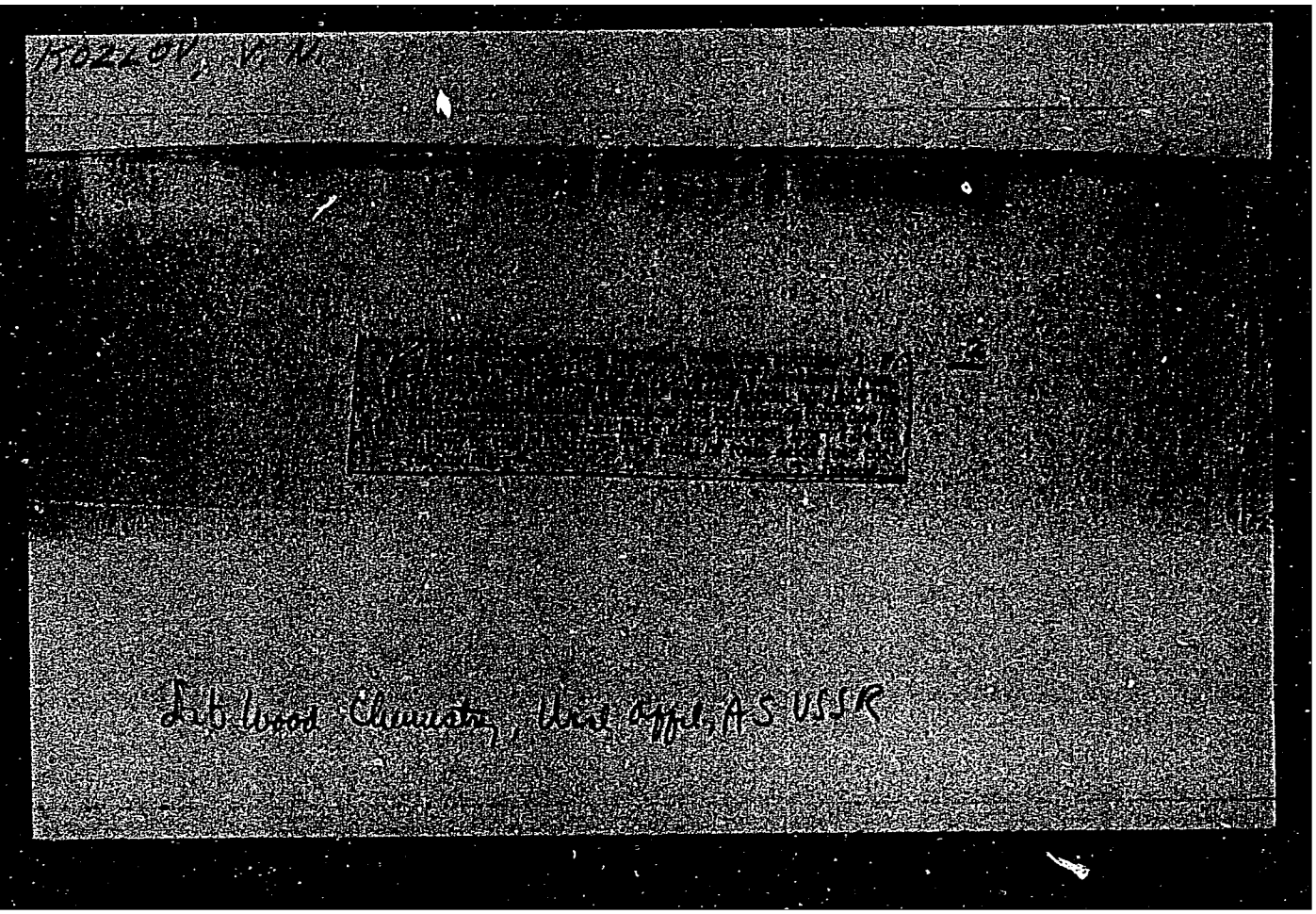

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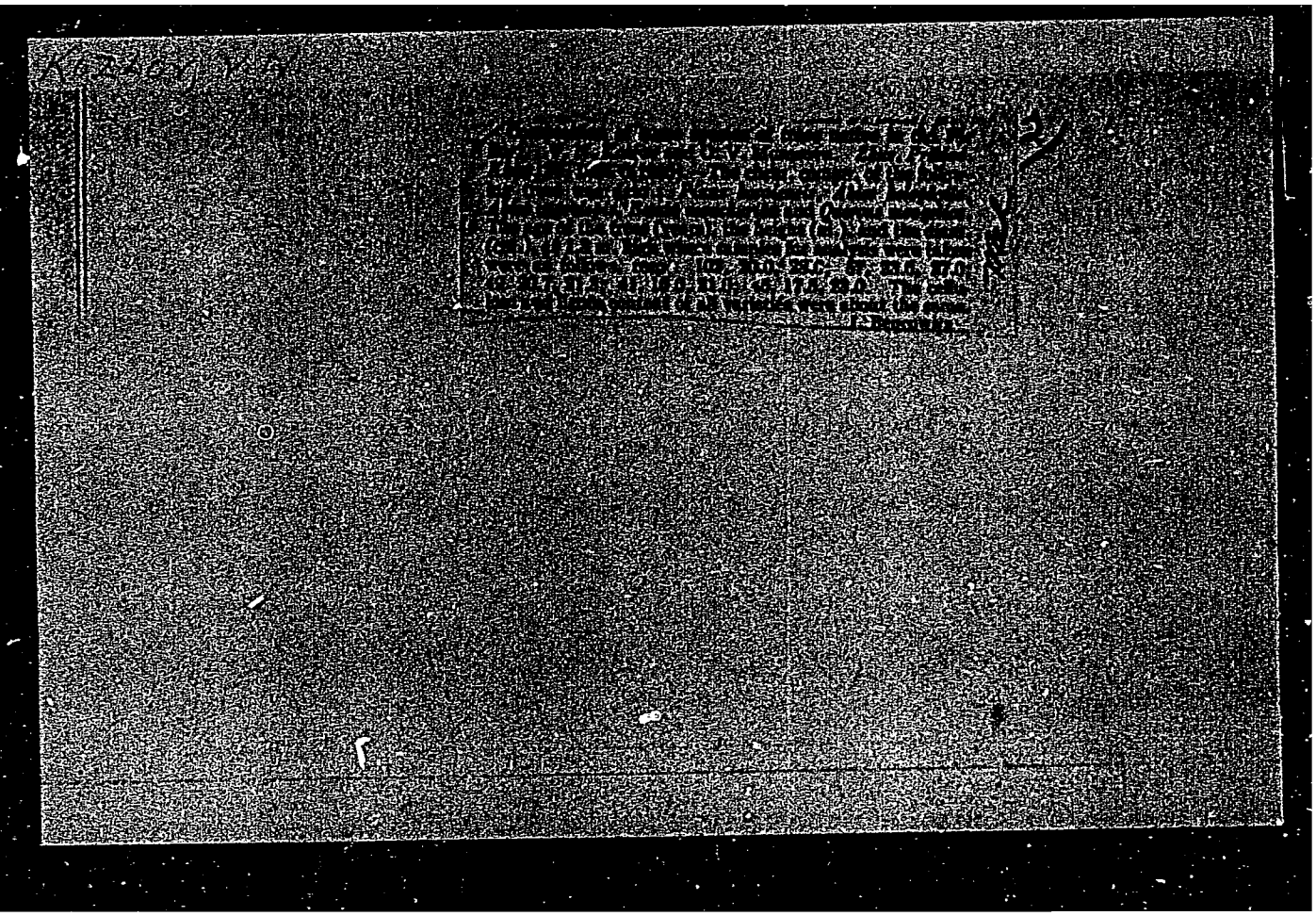

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Kozlov, V.N.

KRASNOSELOV, B.K.; KOZLOV, V.N.

Hydrolysis of detarred chips of rosin extracting plants.
Gidrolis. i lesokhim. prom. 10 no.3:10-11 '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Ural'skiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Wood waste) (Hydrolysis)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

MOROZOVA, O.V.; BAYULA, A.G.; VINOKUROVA, Ye.A.; KOZLOV, V.N.

Frothing agents from wates of gum-turpentine production. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 10 no.8:10-12 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy i Ural'skiy filialy AN SSSR.
(Flotation) (Turpentine industry)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

BRONZOV, O.V.; KOZLOV, V.N.

Adsorptive properties of activated charcoal produced from raw charcoal from the Verkhnaya-Sinyachikha Wood Chemicals Combine. Sbor.rab.Lab.lesokhim. no.2:5-18 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Carbon, Activated) (Adsorption)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

TOKAREVA, G.A.; KOZLOV, V.N.

Distribution of acetic acid in nonaqueous and aqueous phases in relation to the concentration and temperature of the phases. Shor.rab.Lab.lesokhim. no.2:19-27 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Acetic acid) (Phase rule and equilibrium)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

KOZLOV, V.N.; TOKAREVA, G.A.

Countercurrent extraction of formic, acetic, propionic, and butyric acids from aqueous solutions with the aid of organic solvents. Sbor.rab.Lab.lesokhim. no.2:28-51 '58.
(MIRA 12:8)

(Extraction (Chemistry)) (Acids, Organic)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

KOZLOV, V.N.; SMOLENSKIY, V.B.

Frothing agents from wood tar for use in flotation. Sbor.rab. Lab.lesokhim. no.2:52-56 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Wood tar) (Flotation--Equipment and supplies)

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KOZLOV, V.N.; SMOLENSKIY, V.B.

Production of flotation oils and complex esters from wastes of the manufacture of acetic acid from wood powder. Sbor. rab.Lab.lesokhim. no.2:57-61 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Wood tar) (Flotation--Equipment and supplies)

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KOZLOV, V.N.; POPOVA, G.I.; SOKOLOV, B.A.

Utilization of slime produced in the manufacture of acidic wood powder in continuous retorts. Sbor.rab.Lab. lesokhim. no.2:62-64 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Wood--Chemistry) (Phenol condensation products)
(Calcium acetate)

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KOZLOV, V.N.; KOROLEVA, N.I.; KRYMSKIY, G.P. [deceased]; ANDRONIKOV, N.V.

Production of butyl acetate from acetic acid made from wood powder. Sbor.rab.Lab.lesokhim. no.2:65-69 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Acetic acid) (Butyl alcohol) (Calcium acetate)

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KOZLOV, V.N.; KOROLEVA, N.I.

Manufacture of construction alabaster from wastes of the production of acetic acid. Sbor.rab.Lab.lesokhim. no.2: 70-73 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Calcium acetate) (Alabaster)

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KOZLOV, V.N.; SMOLENSKIY, B.I.

Calculations for the entrainment of vaporous substances with noncondensable gases from wood pyrolysis. Sbor.rab.Lab.lesokhim. no.2:74-82 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Wood distillation)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

KRASNOSELOV, B.K.; KOZLOV, V.N.

Hydrolysis of lumbering wastes by means of diluted sulfuric acid. Shor.rab.Lab.lesokhim. no.2:83-89 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Hydrolysis)

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POPOVA, G.I.; KOZLOV, V.N.

Hydrolysis of cotton hulls, birch wood, and peanut shells.
Shor.rab.lab.lesokhim. no.2:90-96 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Hydrolysis)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

BAGROVA, R.Kh.; KOZLOV, V.N.

Pyrolysis of birch, pine, and spruce woods at various final heating temperatures. Sbor.rab.Lab.lesokhim. no.2:97-101 '58. (MIRA 12:8)

(Wood distillation)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

KOZLOV, V.N.; MISHIN, A.D.

Production of dry lubricants from carbonaceous fines. Sbor. rab.Lab.lesokhim. no.2:102-105 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Wood distillation) (Lubrication and lubricants)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

MATROSOV, B.D. [deceased]; KOZLOV, V.N.

Effect of temperature on the viscosity of mercury, water, and some aqueous solutions. Sbor.rab.Lab.lesokhim. no.2:106-108 '58. (MIRA 12:8)

(Viscosity)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

KOZLOV, V.N.

Calculation of the number of plates in columns for the distillation of acetic acid solutions with the use of entrainers. Shor.rab.Lab.lesokhim. no.2:109-117 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Acetic acid) (Plate towers)

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66007

5.3400 SOV/81-59-8-28431

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1959, Nr 8, p 406 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kazarnovskiy, S.N., Kozlov, V.N.

TITLE: An Improved Method for the Production of Isopropyl Alcohol

PERIODICAL: Za tekhn. progress (Sovnarkhoz Gor'kovsk. ekon. adm. r-na), 1958, Nr 4, pp 22 - 25

ABSTRACT: An improvement of the method of producing isopropyl alcohol (I) consists in the fact that the hydrolysis of isopropylsulfuric acid (II) is carried out by the action of overheated steam on the product of sulfuric acid hydration of propylene (III), which makes it possible to obtain, after distillation of I with steam, spent sulfuric acid (SSA) of sufficiently high concentration suitable for repeated use on the stage of III absorption (stage of II formation). The method was tested on a usual laboratory, enlarged laboratory and pilot plant installations in apparatus of the column or tower type. As initial semi-finished product the industrial extract was used (solution of II), specific gravity ~1.2, with a total acidity of 46-47.5% and a content of I being 40 - 42%. Under laboratory conditions at a temperature of the overheated steam of 190 - 200°C (140 - 150°C in the re-

Card 1/2

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An Improved Method for the Production of Isopropyl Alcohol 30V/81-59-8-28431

action zone) SSA was obtained with a concentration of 72 - 74%, yield of I - 88 - 89%. On an enlarged laboratory installation the SSA concentration was 72 - 74% (return yield based on the monohydrate 95 - 98%), the yield of I was 80 - 85% (steam temperature 210 - 230°C; the temperature in the reaction zone was 140 - 170°C). A temperature increase in the reaction zone to $>$ 170°C furthers an increase in the SSA concentration, but reduces the yield of the return H_2SO_4 to 82 - 84%, and the yield of I to 68 - 72%. On an industrial installation a solution of II was hydrolyzed, specific gravity 1.2 - 1.24, which was obtained by saturation of III by 70 - 72% - H_2SO_4, at a temperature of 100 - 110°C in the upper part of the hydrolyzer and 150 - 180°C in the lower part; the concentration of SSA was 66 - 68% on the average, the concentration of I in the water-alcohol condensate 12 - 14%. The diagrams of the installations are given and a hydrolyzer of the industrial type is briefly described.

O. Chemtsov

Card 2/2

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KOZLOV, V.N.

Pyrolysis of wood in furnaces with internal circulation heating.
Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.6:69-76 '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Wood distillation)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

KOLENKO, I.P.; KOZLOV, V.N.

Extraction of resinous substances from fresh tar-impregnated stump wood by organic solvents. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.8:103-113 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1.Ural'skiy filial AN SSSR.
(Gums and resins) (Extraction (Chemistry)) (Wood--Chemistry)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

KOZLOV, V.N.; SMOLENSKIY, B.I. [deceased]

Extracting acetic acid from the aqueous phase by the nonaqueous phase using the method of continuous countercurrent extraction. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.10:21-24 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1.Ural'skiy filial AN SSSR.
(Acetic acid) (Extraction (Chemistry))

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KOZLOV, V.N., prof.

Pyrolitic processing of slash and mill waste. Gidroliz i lesokhim. prom. 11 no.3:25-26 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Ural'skiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Wood waste)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

KOZLOV, V.

Wood charcoal, its properties and field of application. p. 7.

BIOLOGICHESKAIA NAUKA; SELSKOMU I LESHOMU KHOZIAISTVU. (Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akademija. Biologijas Zinatnu nodala) Riga, Latvia, No. 16, 1958. In Russian.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959.
Uncla.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

KOZLOV, V. ; SMOLENSKII, B.

Distribution of acetic acid between the nonwater and water phases in industrial-type extractors. p. 57.

BIOLOGICHESKAIA NAUKA; SELSKOMU I LESNOMU KHOZIAISTVU. (Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akademija. Biologijas Zinatnu nodala) Riga, Latvia, No. 16, 1958. In Russian.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959.
Uncla.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

Kozlov, V.; Smolenskii, V.

Flotation-frothing agents from wood resin. p. 119.

BIOLOGICHESKAIA NAUKA: SELSKOMU I LASNOMU AKOZIAISTVU. (Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akademija. Biologijas Zinatnu nodala) Riga, Latvia, no. 16, 1958
In Russian.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959.
Uncl.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

Kozlov, V.; Krasivskaia, L.

Physicochemical properties of some new flotation-frothing agents, obtained from secondary raw material of the chemical treatment of wood. p. 127.

BIOLOGICHESKAIA NAUKA: SELSKOMU I LASNOMU AKOZIAISTVU. (Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akademija. Biologijas Zinatnu nodala) Riga, Latvia, no. 16 1958. In Russian.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 8, August, 1959.
Uncl.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

Kozlov, V., Kolenko, I.

Extraction of resin substances from tar-impregnated wood by organic solvents. p. 175.

BIOLOGICHESKAIA NAUKA: SELSHOMU L LASNOMU. (Latvijas PSR Zinatnu Akademija Biologijas Zinatnu nodala) Riga, Latvia, No. 16, 1958. In Russian.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August, 1959.
Uncl.

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KOZLOV, V.N.; SMOLENSKIY, B.I.

Distribution of acetic acid between the two existing phases, the aqueous and the nonaqueous phase. Zhur.prikl.khim. 31 no.3:508-512 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1.Laboratoriya lesokhimii Ural'skogo lesotekhnicheskogo instituta.
(Acetic acid) (Phase rule and equilibrium)

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KOLENKO, I.P., KOZLOV, V.N.

Distribution of tarry matters in the solution outside and inside the chips during extraction by solvents. Trudy Inst. khim. UFAN SSSR no.5:3-23 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Wood--Chemistry) (Extraction (Chemistry))

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

KOZLOV, V.N., SMOLENSKIY, V.B.

Wood tar its properties and uses. Trudy Inst.khim. UFAN SSSR no.5:25-35 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Wood tar)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

KOZLOV, V.N., KOROLEVA, N.I.

Formation of the main products of wood pyrolysis. Trudy Inst.khim. UFAN SSSR no.5:37-48 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Wood--Chemistry)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

KOZLOV, V. N., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Modernization of the production of isopropyl alcohol by means of the introduction of the recycle of sulfuric acid." Gor'kiy, 1960. 11 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Gor'kiy Polytechnic Inst im A. A. Zhdanov); 170 copies; price not given; (KL, 17-60, 155)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

MOROZOVA, O.V.; IVANOVA, R.P.; KOZLOV, V.N.

Chemical composition of wood from dying and dry trunks of Korean pine and Ayan spruce. Izv.Sib.otd.AN SSSRR no.3:45-49 '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR i Ural'skiy filial AN SSSR.
(Pine) (Spruce)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

KOZLOW, W.N. [Kozlov, V.N.] ; KOROLEWA, N.I. [Koroleva, N.I.]

On the formation mechanism of basic products of the thermal decomposition of wood. Wiad chem 14 no.5:295-309 My '60.

1. Pracownicy naukowi Uralskiej Filii Akademii Nauk ZSSR w Swierdlowsku.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

BURDE, N.L.; KOZLOV, V.N.

Chemical composition of woodworking waste. Izv.Sib.otd. AN SSSR no.4:61-67 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Ural'skiy filial AN SSSR, Institut khimii, Sverdlovsk.
(Wood waste)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

KOZLOV, V.N.; KOROLEVA, N.I.; POPOVA, G.I.

Chemical composition of the wood of coniferous and deciduous species. Trudy Inst.khim.UFAN SSSR no.6:3-9 '61. (MIRA 16:2)

(Wood--Chemistry)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

KOZLOV, V.N.; SOKOLOV, B.A.

Prolysis of the wood of various portions of coniferous and deciduous trees. Trudy Inst.khim.UFAN SSSR no.6:11-16 '61. (MIRA 16:2)

(Wood distillation)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

KOZLOV, V.N.; KOROLEVA, N.I.; POPOVA, G.I.; TOKAREVA, G.A.

Yield of liquid products in wood pyrolysis. Trudy Inst.khim. UFAN SSSR no.6:17-22 '61. (MIRA 16:2)
(Wood distillation)

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